Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 151 No. 10 **March 10, 1947**

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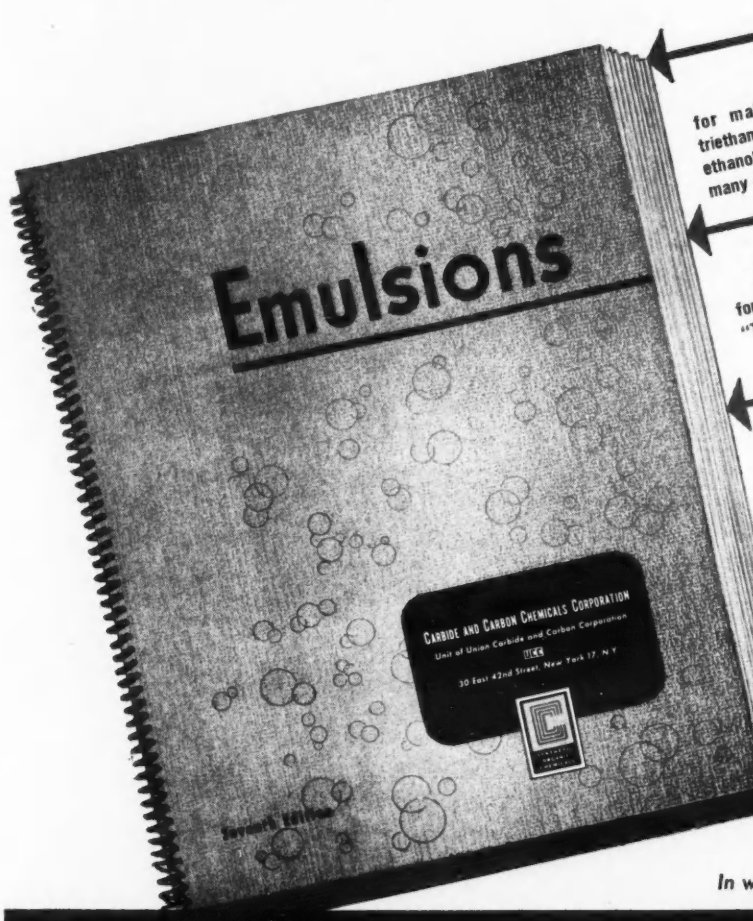
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 151 No. 10 New York 7, N. Y. March 10, 1947

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OTC Termination Voted by Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

The last big segments of the administration's wartime structure over prices and distribution of scarce material will definitely be tossed overboard June 30.

By the lopsided vote of 68-29 the senate last week wrote a stipulation into the deficiency appropriation bill that the Office of Temporary Controls and its constituent agencies, the Office of Price Administration, Civilian Production Administration and Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, shall close shop with the ending of the current fiscal year. The lawmakers provided the agencies with only sufficient funds to carry them through this period.

The affect of the action, it was explained, means that whatever controls that are to be continued, as has been requested by President Truman, will probably be distributed among the regular departments of the government and its established agencies. But the products that will be subject to continued control depends upon the decision of Congress.

The senate judiciary committee began consideration of this question late last week without reaching any decision. Hearings were started on the request of the president, with representatives of the OWMR, CPA and the Department of Agriculture in attendance. They will continue this week. The house judiciary committee, which is also faced with this question, plans to wait on the senate before it acts.

Mr. Truman has asked Congress for continued authority to control the distribution of such products as sugar, quinine, streptomycin, rubber, manila and other hard corded fibers, and tin and antimony. Control sought would apply both to domestic distribution and to imports and exports. He asked, at the same time, that exports

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Coconut, Babassu Oils Offered by USDA

OPD Washington Bureau

The Department of Agriculture is offering about 6,000,000 pounds of crude coconut oil and 550,000 pounds of crude babassu oil on a competitive-bid basis. Offers to purchase should be in the hands of the Fats and Oils Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, in the department, Washington 25, not later than 5:00 p.m. March 21. All offers are subject to acceptance by the Commodity Credit Corporation, in whole or in part by March 26. CCC reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any and all offers.

Details on submitting offers and specifications on both oils may be obtained from the Fats and Oils Branch, USDA, or via phone by calling William J. Dormer, Washington (REpublic 4142, extension 4476).

The coconut oil is in bulk storage in San Francisco, Gretna, La., Baltimore, and Guttenberg, N. Y. The babassu oil is in 420 pound drums and its arrival from Brazil in New York is expected about March 26.

OAP Sets Deadline For Debt Claims Filing

June 1 has been set as the deadline for filing debt claims against persons whose property was seized as alien property during the war period prior to January 1, 1947, it has been announced by Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

Mr. Clark also explained that under the law unless persons who claim return of property seized by the government file claims before July 1, 1947, the property may be reduced by the payment of valid debts of the former owners. If title or lien claims are filed within 120 days of the publication of the bar date, the OAP is not authorized to use the property for payment of debt claims.

Streptomycin Pretest Passed by Congress

OPD Washington Bureau

The bill of the Food and Drug Administration providing for the certification of streptomycin was passed unanimously by the senate and house last week and sent to the White House for signature. President Truman is expected to give the bill his prompt approval.

Phosphate Rail Rate Case Won by Carriers

The Supreme Court of the United States held last week that the railroads were entitled to full charges on the shipment of phosphates to Great Britain under the lend-lease act. The eight-to-one decision ruled that the government was not entitled to the land-grant rates that apply on the movement of military freight because the phosphates were for civilian use and not military use.

Victors in the suit were the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad which hauled the phosphates for the government to port cities for export to Great Britain as lend-lease supplies for fertilizer use. Attorneys for the government argued during hearings on the case that the ruling would establish a precedent for many similar rate suits involving large amounts of money which are pending in lower courts.

Radioactive Carbon Price Reduced $317 a Unit

The Atomic Energy Commission has announced a revision in prices for radio-active isotopes. The principal change is a reduction in the price of radioactive carbon, from $367 a unit to $50 a unit. The most popular elements in demand, radio-phosphorous and radio-iodine, remain at $1.10 and $1.70 a unit, respectively.

31 Chemical Plants Offered For Lease by War Dept.

OPD Washington Bureau

Thirty-one industrial plants of the War Department which were designed for the production of munitions and chemicals during the war and since have been reserved for "stand-by" in the event of another emergency are being offered for lease to private industry by the department.

Among the products made in the plants during the war were oleum, nitrate acid, ammonium nitrate, guns, pyrotechnics, ethylene, carbon monoxide, phosgene, formaldehyde, hexamine and chlorinated liquid and gaseous products.

The present facilities include equipment for the manufacture of these products, such as glass-lined, stainless steel, high chrome iron and steel batching equipment, mixing tanks, storage for concentrated acids, equipment for concentration and reduction operations and other types. Mechanical conveying and handling machinery is available at most locations.

The department says that among the uses to which these plants can be converted are the manufacture of fertilizers; wood pulp and paper products; textile and textile products; large and small industrial operations for chemicals and chemical products; package and storage of foods, beverages and tobacco and their products; building materials and furniture; metal and alloy products; electronic equipment and electrical appliances and accessories; and dozens of others.

The commanding officers of these plants, which are listed below, will be able to furnish detailed information:—

Iowa Ordnance Plant, Burlington, Iowa; Sunflower Ordnance Works, Eudora, Kans.; Kansas Ordnance Plant, Parsons, Kans.; Nebraska Ordnance Plant, Mead, Neb.; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, Col.; Holston Ordnance Works, Kingsport, Tenn.; Milan Ordnance Center, Milan, Tenn.; Alabama Ordnance Works, Sylacauga, Ala.; Volunteer Ordnance Works, Tyner, Tenn.; Huntsville Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Also, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.; Cherokee Ordnance Works, Danville, Pa.; Radford Ordnance Works, Radford, Va.; New River Ordnance Plant, Pulaski, Va.; Edgewood Arsenal, Edgewood, Md.; Morgantown Ordnance Works, Morgantown, W. Va.; Indiana Ordnance Works, Charlestown, Ind.; Ravenna Ordnance Plant, Apco, Portage County, Ohio; Wabash River Ordnance Works, Clinton, Ind.; Jefferson Proving Grounds, Madison, Ind.

Also, Maumelle Ordnance Works, Marche, Ark.; Lone Star Ordnance Plant, Texarkana, Tex.; Louisiana Ordnance Plant, Minden, La.; Longhorn Ordnance Works, Karnack, Tex.; Pine Bluff Arsenal, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Dickson Gun Plant, Houston, Tex.; Badger Ordnance Works, Baraboo, Wis.; Elwood Ordnance Plant, Joliet, Ill.; Kankakee Ordnance Works, Joliet, Ill.; Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, La Porte, Ind.; Hoosier Ordnance Plant, Charlestown, Ind.

Fishliver Oil Offered by USCC

OPD Washington Bureau

The United States Commercial Company will sell on sealed-bid basis forty-nine drums of fishliver oil in ten lots varying from one to fifteen drums in each lot. Bids must be received on or before 12:00 noon, March 19. Terms and conditions of the sale will be mailed to all persons who make request to the United States Commercial Company, Washington 25, D. C.

This fishliver oil was imported from Japan to the United States pursuant to arrangements made by USCC, the War Department, the Department of State, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) for the handling of Japanese exports. The oil is now in warehouse in Jersey City, and will be sold dutypaid, ex warehouse.

Streptomycin Quota For March Set

OPD Washington Bureau

An initial allocation of 410,625 grams of streptomycin for March, compared with 325,225 grams initially released in February, the Civilian Production Administration has announced. The March allocation was apportioned as follows:—

Armed services, 30,000 grams; other government agencies, 30,000 grams; chemical research, 18,935 grams; American Trudeau Society clinical program (tuberculosis studies), 9,000 grams; for civilian use, 322,700 grams, of which 75,000 grams is the export quota.

Flammable Fabrics Bill Under Advisement

OPD Washington Bureau

Legislation to prohibit interstate shipment of textile fabrics of a highly flammable character was taken under advisement last week by the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, following two days of public hearings on the proposal.

Representative Charles A. Wolverton, of New Jersey, chairman of the committee, said that there were many important elements involved in passing such a bill and that his group will await a report from the Bureau of Standards. Dr. S. H. Ingberg, textile expert for the bureau, was asked to submit a report as soon as possible.

Industry spokesmen were divided on the wisdom of the legislation. While representatives of the retailers indorsed such a restriction, the Cotton-Textile Institute warned that the bill might diminish the use of cotton by as much as 500,000 bales.

Price Trend Soars Higher

Stimulated further by ascending price views with respect to nonferrous metals and fatty oils, quotations in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs were numerously advanced last week. This movement far outweighed the reductions effected by more abundant imported articles in the drug and essential oil fields, and the markets' price average was again substantially elevated.

The markets had few new aspects, but some of the chronic ones were further aggravated. Higher quotations on copper and lead were one such instance. This carried prices of all sorts of lead salts, from acetate to sulphate white, to new highs. Copper sulphate was advanced. Other advances in the nonferrous metals areas affected bismuth chloride, calcium arsenate, potassium-titanium oxalate, and silver nitrate.

Some sorts of caustic soda were upped by one producer. Snow in the Great Lakes regions helped the shortage of freight cars to cut the movement of several heavy chemicals to almost nothing. Some plants were obliged to cut down on the workweek because they had no storage space. New production of zinc sulphate is due this week, but agricultural demand for this chemical has become so big that there will be no oversupply.

Increasing steel production has added to the supply of coaltar chemical bases, but the unsatisfied demand from the plastics industry keeps cresylic acid, phenol, and naphthalene scarce. Agricultural chemicals are still inadequately supplied. The boost in arsenates will lift the farmer's costs; ditto for the substantial raise in cube root and rotenone. Fertilizer inorganics are likely to cost more because of clarifying price basing. Organics have been tightened by the belief that they will have a large part as food for both animals and plants in the recommended aid to Germany. All domestic oilseed meals were advanced in price.

The upward movement in fats and oils spread last week, adding oleo, grease, and lard to the still ascending domestic vegetable oils. Copra and coconut oil also were advanced, so were several fatty acids, and again carnauba wax. Corn derivatives were again moved up. So were butyl alcohol and acetate. Higher costs brought advances in aconitine and atropine.

Higher prices on egg products lifted the textile-leather chemicals average above its 1946 level. Imported botanical drugs showed spotty price strength. Spices presented a divided picture. Essential oils again reflected bigger imports in reduced prices. Other cheaper materials were benzaldehyde, menthol, synthetic camphor, and ouricury wax.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 6, 1947	Feb. 27, 1947	Mar. 7, 1946
153.7	**152.2**	**135.1**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
February	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.2
Year's av'age		138.8	133.8	123.2

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National Lead Elects Savage Vice-President

G. A. Savage of the National Lead Company, New York, has been elected a vice-president of the company and appointed manager of the Boston branch. He succeeds R. J. Peters, who retired after twenty-seven years service.

Karl Fischer, a vice-president at Boston, has been placed in charge of pigment sales and appointed a member of the white lead sales committee, succeeding Mr. Peters.

Explosives Transport Rules Modified

Several important changes in the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission governing the transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles were approved by the commission last week.

Packaging specifications for high-strength hydrogen peroxide were modified to provide that only such materials containing over 8 percent H_2O_2 strength by weight is to be classed as a corrosive liquid and subject to the labeling and shipping requirements for such liquids.

A specification was written into the legislation covering a newly designed, single trip, open-head steel drum and authorization was given for the use of this drum for the transportation of viscous inflammable liquids, oxidizing agents, poisons, etc.

Permission was granted for the transportation of dimethyl sulphate in tankcars of the 103A type, and for shipment of ethyl chloroformate and methyl chloroformate in three gallon size glass bottles.

A blanket authority also was provided in the regulations for use of the ID type carboy for transportation of types of corrosive liquids.

Surplus Materials, Equipment for Sale

The War Assets Administration has on sale (WAA-1102) approximately 27,000,000 pounds of trinitrotoluene, priced at 7 cents per pound f.o.b. location for 1-pound blocks and 8 cents per pound per ½-pound blocks; minimum, 1,500 pounds.

In another general sale (WAA-1127) the agency is offering at Binghamton, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Louisville, Richmond, Va.; Savannah, Ga.; and St. Louis, priced at various trade levels, the following items:

Codliver oil, 16-ounce bottles, 40 cents to 48 cents each; 5-gallon drums, 30 cents to 36 cents per pint.

Cottonseed oil, 1-gallon containers, $1.75 to $2.10 each; 55-gallon drums, $1.60 to $1.76 per gallon.

Sandalwood oil, 1-ounce bottles, $1 to $1.20 each.

Tar oil, rectified, 1-pound containers, 15 cents to 18 cents each.

Wormseed oil (chenopodium), 4-ounce bottles, 75 cents to 90 cents per bottle.

The New York regional WAA Office has a special offering (NYO-71-1195) of the following materials:

Calcium hyperchlorite, 70%, 20,205 pounds, 50 cents per pound, Binghamton.

Coppercyanide, 400 pounds, 25 cents per pound, Buffalo.

Dyes, alizarincyanin green, 1,010 pounds, $1.25 per pound; alizarin blue-black, 5,000 pounds, $1 per pound; stachrone olive-brown, 22,400 pounds, 40 cents per pound; all at Astoria; bixacid

—*Continued on page 43*

Bids Wanted

Ammonium hydroxide, 111,552 pounds, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 443, March 20.

Black pepper, ground, 240,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 129, March 17.

Calcium hypochlorite, 93,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 127, March 26.

Carburizing compound, 600 gallons, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 436, March 20.

Chromic acid, 2,550 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 130, March 18.

Dehydrating agent, type 4, 42,500 pounds, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 423, March 18.

Drugs & Chemicals, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation A-87, March 14; Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington, D. C.) circular 3552, March 13.

Dye, leather, 500 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation R-82, March 11.

Enamel, paint, 7,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 137, March 20; 504 gallons, invitation 136, March 20; 252 gallons, invitation 135, March 20; spray or dip, 2,500 gallons, as required April through June, Department of Justice (Lewisburg, Pa.) schedule JPI-14-2677, March 24.

Lacquer, 3,075 gallons, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 128, March 27; acidproof, 1,584 gallons and pyroxylin, 14,775 gallons, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 396, March 14; pyroxylin, 500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Pa.) invitation 156, March 14.

Lubricating oil, light, 40,000—4 ounce cans, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 128, March 18.

Nitrate dope, pigmented, Army Air

—*Continued on page 43*

Bischoff Co. President

H. G. Terwilliger has been elected president of the Ernst Bischoff Company, manufacturer of pharmaceutical specialties and textile chemicals, Ivoryton, Conn. He succeeds I. M. Bischoff who has been elected chairman of the board. Mr. Terwilliger has been with the company ten years as executive vice-president, treasurer and director. He is also executive vice-president and a director of Ivoryton Pharmacal Company.

Jap Agar, Camphor Sold by USCC

OPD Washington Bureau

Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced March 6 that its subsidiary, the United States Commercial Company, has sold on sealed bids 500 bales of agar-agar of 100 pounds net per bale, 140 cases of camphor tablets of fifty kilos net per case, 100 cases of camphor powder of fifty kilos net per case, and 700 cases of vegetable wax of 224 pounds net per case. These commodities were imported from Japan pursuant to arrangements made between United States Commercial Company, the War Department and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the handling of Japanese exports.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Caustic soda, Bangkok, Siam (H-11).
Chemicals, London, England (H-8).
Chemists' supplies, Brighton, England (H-7).
Coaltar dyes, Vienna, Austria (H-3).
Colors, Hassleholm, Sweden (H-1).
DDT, Brussels, Belgium (H-4).
Edible oils, Brussels, Belgium (H-6).
Lacquers, Hassleholm, Sweden (H-1).
Machinery for making soybean milk, Madris, India (H-9).
Medicinal preparations, Johannesburg, Union of South Africt (H-2).
Paraffin, Genoa, Italy (H-10).
Petrolatum, Genoa, Italy, (H-10).
Pigments, Hassleholm, Sweden (H-1).
Potassium bichromate, Brussels, Belgium (H-4).
Potassium permanganate, Brussels, Belgium (H-4).
Resins, Hassleholm, Sweden (H-1); Antwerp, Belgium (H-5).
Sodium bichromate, Brussels, Belgium (H-4).
Stearin, Genoa, Italy (H-10).

Foreign Markets Listed

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce include the following:—

Chemicals, importers and dealers, Czechoslovakia; Finland.
Fertilizers, manufacturers and exporters, Mexico.
Laundry and dry-cleaning industry, Union of South Africa.
Medicinal and toilet preparations, importers and dealers, Canada; Czechoslovaka.
Petroleum industry, Czechoslovakia.
Photographic supplies, importers and dealers, Czechoslovakia.

Copies of these trade lists are available from the compiling office. The price is $1 for a list for any one country.

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Market Reports

Ammonia carbonate, USP, was being quoted in some quarters on a zone basis rather than a state-wide basis. The new zone basis reflects increases of 1½c. to 3c. per pound, with New York, New Jersey, Penna. zone showing a 12c. per pound level.

Aqua ammonia was being quoted in some quarters on the basis of 3c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. principal drumming points.

Butyric acid shortages forced one dealer to withdraw amyl butyrate and ethyl butyrate from lists late last week and list them as scarce items. In other quarters of the market these materials were obtainable in small quantities at firm prices.

Calcium Arsenate—Carlots have sold at 9½c. a pound, an advance of ½c. a pound above the former selling level. Smaller lots are held at 10½c. to 11½c. a pound, according to quantity.

Coconut oil, crude, was sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific Coast, an increase of 1c. per pound. The market was stronger with higher copra.

Cottonseed crude oil was advanced another cent per pound late in the week and was sold at 37c. per pound, tankcars, southeast scoring a net gain of 2c. for the period.

Lead Arsenate—Higher prices are named for this material. The lowest figure heard for carlots was 21¾c. per pound in paper bags and 22¾c. for smaller quantities. The revision is the result of the recent sharp advance in lead.

Lemongrass oil was offered at $2.15 per pound late last week, a price 65c. per pound below the inside price previously quoted in the market.

Naval stores prices were reported to have dropped in New York late last week. Although no change was witnessed in the Savannah market, gum turpentine in New York dropped 5c. per gallon and was being quoted at $1.25 per gallon. Grades F through M of gum rosin were reduced 25c. per drum and were selling for $11.25 per drum.

Red lead in oil prices were advanced last week due to the increased costs of lead metal. An increase of 1¼c. per pound was effected which brought the current price to 26¾c. per pound for 100-pound kegs.

Silver bullion prices late last week were advanced to 86¼c. per ounce, making a rise of 10½c. on the week. Makers of silver nitrate quoted the following higher schedule on goods packed in 250-ounce bottles:—2,500 ounces, 55¾c. per ounce; 1,000 ounces, 56c.; 500 ounces, 56¼c.; and single 250-ounce bottles, 56½c.

Soybean oil refined alkali and clarified grades were increased ½c. late in the week, making a net advance of 2½c. per pound. Crude oil was scarce and firmly held at higher levels.

White lead in oil prices were advanced for the second time in a week when an increase of 1¼c. per pound on both consumer and painter's prices was effected Quotations for 100-pound kegs became:—Consumers, 27c. per pound; painters, 25¾c. per pound.

Miller Labs Elects Reason Vice-Pres.

E. D. Reason has been elected executive vice-president of the E. S. Miller Laboratories, Los Angeles, succeeding E. S. Galster, who recently resigned. Mr. Reason, who has been affiliated with the pharmaceutical industry for fifteen years, joined the company as general manager in 1945.

Sonneborn Names Purchasing Agent

H. M. Wogisch has been appointed purchasing agent for L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., manufacturer of oils and chemicals, New York. He succeeds F. W. Werner, who died recently.

Du Pont Ups Prices For Methanol in Drums

The du Pont Company announced on March 7 its new prices, effective April 1, for pure, synthetic methanol in drums. The less than carload price in drums was increased 1c. per gallon and drum carload prices 3½c. per gallon. The tankcar price remains unchanged. The general increases in costs, including those of drums, was cited as the reason for the drum price advance.

Cinchona in East Indies Unharmed by Japanese

OPD Washington Bureau

The reported presence of 550 tons of cinchona bark in the cargo of the American vessel, Martin Behrman, taken into custody by the Netherlands East Indies government on charges of illegally trafficking with Indonesians, has revived interest in the situation of cinchona and its alkaloids in Java. Official circles here say that no information in that respect has recently been obtainable. In the knowledge that has come out it appears that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the Javanese cinchona industry.

The latest advices to the Department of State indicate that the Japanese did not visit destruction upon cinchona plantings or quinine factories during their occupation of the East Indies, but that, on the contrary, they maintained the planted area of cinchona trees at its prewar level of 35,000 acres, located mainly in West Java and Southwest Sumatra in territory now occupied by Indonesians. The Japanese increased production of cinchona bark to 900 tons a year, equivalent to about 63 tons of quinine sulphate.

For processing cinchona bark at the source, the Japanese built two new factories in Java located at Garoet and Soekaboemi. Although in territory now occupied by Indonesians, these factories are reported to be in working conditions. The quinine manufacturing plant at Bandoeng, which had been damaged by the Dutch before Japanese occupation, was repaired fully by the Japanese and, according to an observer who has visited these factories during last Summer, was in working condition, although inadequate supply of chemicals and labor made operation of factory impossible at that time.

The shortage of quinine reported in Japanese-occupied East Asia and amongst Japanese troops during the war was owing to shipping and other transport difficulties and not to neglect of production. As a result of shipping difficulties, stockpiles of cinchona bark and quinine powder probably exist in Java and Southwest Sumatra in areas not yet surveyed. A stockpile of 1,500 tons cinchona bark, equivalent to about 105 tons quinine sulphate, was located in

—*Continued on page 43*

General Chemical Names Biddison Vice-President

Mark M. Biddison has been named vice-president of the General Chemical Company, a division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. Mr. Biddison has been general manager since October 1, when he succeeded Mark Bradley, who resigned to join the Cornwells Chemical Company, Cornwells, Pa. Mr. Biddison has been affiliated with the organization since 1918 when he joined the company as a salesman.

Gum Turpentine Off Short Supply List

OPD Washington Bureau

Gum turpentine has been removed from the list of agricultural commodities originally certified as in short supply on September 1, 1946. The Department of Agriculture, in making the change, stated that no new commodities were added to the list.

French Chem. Industry Modernization Plan Set

OPD Washington Bureau

A program for the modernization of the plants of the chemical, fertilizer and related industries and their research activities has been put into operation by the French government, according to information just received from the American Embassy in Paris.

Administration of the program has been placed in the hands of a Committee for the Coordination of National Industries, set up by the Ministry of Industrial production under terms of a decree issued January 15. The committee will be presided over by the Minister and will have in its membership representatives for government bureaus concerned with the chemical industry, mines, industrial coordination, and agriculture.

Also included in the membership of the committee will be a representative of the Charbonages de France (the entity which controls the nationalized coal industry), the firm Francolor (as regards coloring and related materials), and a representative of the firm of Potasse et Engrais Chemiques (concerning potash and chemical fertilizers).

The decree appears to give wide authority to the Ministry of Industrial Production to exercise a very con-

—*Continued on page 43*

Gets Hillebrand Prize

Dr. James I. Hoffman, of the National Bureau of Standards, has been awarded the 1946 Hillebrand Prize of the Chemical Society of Washington, D. C., a section of the American Chemical Society. He was cited for developing the method of purifying uranium used in producing atomic energy, and also for perfecting a process for extracting alumina from clay.

Perchloric Acid Data Sought by M.C.A.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association is taking immediate steps to prepare and issue a report containing recommended instructions for the safe handling of perchloric acid.

Qualified persons are invited to submit information dealing with the subject to the association's Washington, D. C. office, located at 608 Woodward building. Data, which should be submitted as promptly as possible, should include full details on known accidents involving the use of the acid, together with recommended instructions for its safe handling.

ASTM Paint Groups Report on Undertakings

Committee D-1 of the American Society for Testing Materials, which has to do with paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products, had a general meeting, a luncheon meeting, and forty-six subdivision sessions during the group meetings of the society, February 24 to 28, in Philadelphia. W. T. Pearce, Philadelphia, is chairman of D-1. Carlton H. Rose, of the National Lead Company, Brooklyn, is secretary.

Reporting for the advisory committee, Mr. Rose said that committee D-1 had elected forty-seven members during the year; twenty new members, seventeen connected with paint manufacturing, had been added, there had been eleven resignations and nine changes. Four members had died—G. L. Ball, R. J. Moore, Maximilian Toch, and H. A. Trotman. A memorial for R. J. Moore was presented by R. D. Bonney and adopted.

Mr. Rose reported also a recommendation by the advisory committee of a new regulation which would enable any subdivision requiring unavailable test methods to proceed to provide them with the approval of the advisory committee. This was approved for submittal to a mail vote.

Committee D-1 also adopted a recommendation by the advisory committee, presented by M. Rea Paul, which purposed, by the inauguration of an annual membership fee of $1, to provide funds for disbursement on approval by the advisory committee in endeavors to advance the interests of the committee and to expand and improve its functioning. E. W. Fasig reported that the new subdivision on

—*Continued on page 73*

Utah Magnesium, Potash Mines Reopening Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

A decision will be reached by Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug in two or three weeks on the question of reopening potassium and magnesium lands in southern Utah to mining entry, Joel D. Wolfsohn, assistant director of the Bureau of Land Management told the public lands committee of the house last week.

Approximately 200,000 acres of public lands in this area were withdrawn from mining entry in 1930 by the department, pending a determination of land policy by the government. All applications for entry permits were subsequently rejected. The committee is now considering legislation which would prevent the Secretary from cancelling applications for entry permits and requiring the reinstatement of the applications that had previously been rejected.

Forest Products Study Asked in House Bill

OPD Washington Bureau

Representative Fred Norman of Washington has introduced a bill (H. J. Res. 141) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and operate forest products pilot plants in the Northwestern states. The bill has been referred to the house committee on agriculture for consideration.

The purpose of the plants would be to develop new and improved uses of wood, wood wastes, and other forest products. Under the terms of the measure, the pilot operations would not continue for any particular process or product beyond the point necessary satisfactorily to determine whether the process or product involved can be put into commercial use by private industry.

Corn Products Names Four Sales Managers

Corn Products Refining Company, New York, announces the appointment of four new general sales managers. R. R. Adam will be in charge of the midwestern division, with headquarters in Chicago; J. H. Healey will head sales in the South, with headquarters in Memphis; A. G. Peterson will direct eastern sales from Philadelphia, and J. E. Walz will direct the Pacific coast division from San Francisco. All are vice-presidents of Corn Products Sales Company.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just issued a report on prospective industrial conditions that should cause those who have been predicting a "bust" in the not too distant future to re-examine the guideposts they have been using to chart the course of future business.

The agency comes up with the unexpected conclusion that productive capacity of the economy may be insufficient to provide full employment in 1950—this in spite of the fact that there is excess productive capacity in a number of fields, such as machine tools and airplanes. It foresees as a possible pattern for 1950 a labor force of 62,500,000 persons, with 1,500,000 in the armed forces, 2,000,000 temporarily unemployed, and 59,000,000 with jobs—compared with 57,000,000 today and 47,000,000 before the war.

According to this study, industrial capacity will have to be expanded in a number of fields in order to obtain full production and employment. Despite wartime expansion, basic capacity expansion, such as in steel, has been only moderate, relative to the needs. Meanwhile, the labor force and productivity have increased, requiring corresponding increases in productive capacity to maintain economic stability.

The bureau estimates that by 1950 output per manhour will have increased 23 percent over 1939 for industry as a whole. This increase in productivity would require an industrial production 90 percent above 1939 to keep 59,000,000 gainfully employed. At price levels, equal to mid-1946 this would mean a national product valued at $215,000,000,000, compared with about $195,000,000,000 last year. National income, the bureau forecasts, would be $185,000,000,000—or 13 percent above the record achieved in 1946, assuming wage rates are 15 percent higher than the May, 1946, level.

UNRRA On Way Out

UNRRA, as an international agency for feeding the starving in the war-devastated areas of the world and for providing materials for rehabilitation of industries, will wind up its affairs April 1, insofar as Europe is concerned, and July 1 in China. Its remaining agricultural rehabilitation functions and personnel will be turned over to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations after those dates, together with about $600,000 of unexpended funds.

The work of FAO will be limited to giving advice and rendering technical assistance to the needy areas of the world, rather than to supplying materials. This means that FAO does not

—*Continued on page 36*

Alkali Shortage Explained

By John V. Stauf*

Vice-President, Solvay Sales Company, New York

First I would like to express my appreciation for this opportunity of appearing before you and discussing the current situation on alkalies and alkali products, particularly as it affects the paper industry. You all know only too well that soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and the associated products are short, but I think that it may be of interest to know why they are so short, what is being done about it, and what the prospects are and when will it happen.

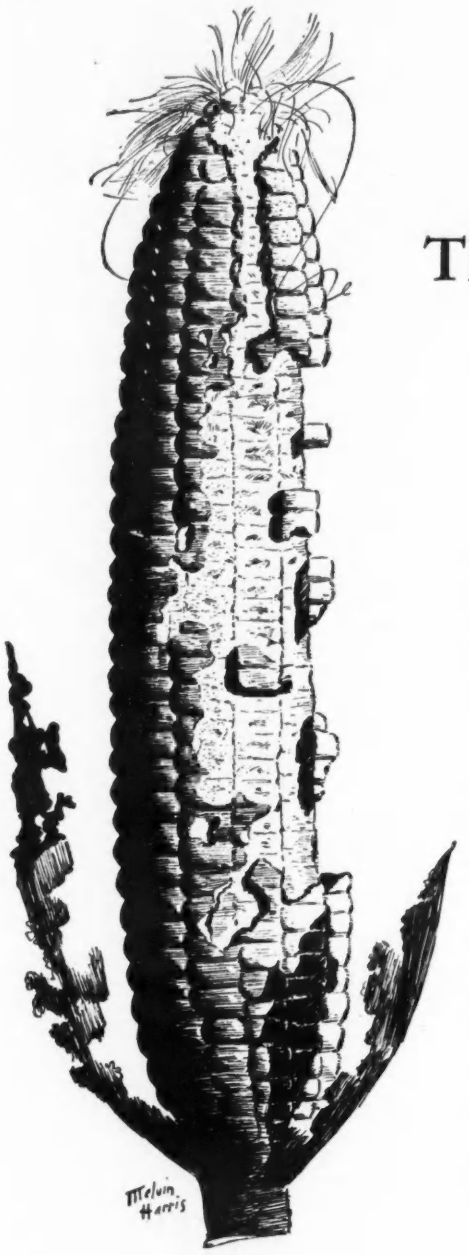
Alkalies have been known and used for over 2,000 years. Sodium carbonate, which is known to most of us as soda ash, and pottasium carbonate were both originally produced by burning vegetation, either seaweeds or land plants. Caustic soda and caustic potash were made by washing the ashes with water and then treating the solution with burned lime. That these crude products, which in Arabic were called Al-Qilis, were in use before the Christian era we have plenty of evidence, including glass from Egypt and Syria, and soap brought from Gaul by Roman soldiers and described by Pliny in his writings.

I go back this far because this was about the time that the successive cycles of shortage and surplus started in the alkali industry.

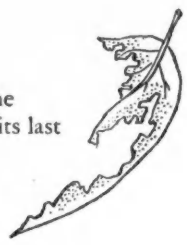
Two hundred years ago alkalies were still being made from ashes and the more refined forms were so scarce that good soap, glass and other products made with alkalies were available only to royalty and the very wealthy. As the industrial era began to dawn in the middle 1700's, the demand for alkali increased and the need for better quality and lower priced products became greater. So insistent were these demands that the French Academy of Sciences offered a prize for a new and cheaper method of producing soda ash. Stimulated by this prize, the Frenchman Le Blanc developed a process in 1792 which was used in England and on the continent for almost 100 years. But again, as industries expanded and new uses developed, there was need not only for additional pro-

—*Continued on page 42*

An address delivered before the Waste Paper and Materials Committee of the American Pulp & Paper Association in the Commodore hotel, New York, February 25.



The condemned ate a hearty breakfast



The news is good from the food front—the news that many an insect pest has ruined its last important food crop. For a powerful new insecticide has been developed to aid the entomologist's war against famine and disease.

This new insecticide is commonly known as benzene hexachloride. First made by Michael Faraday in 1825, its extraordinary killing power went undiscovered for more than a century.

Here are a few facts about benzene hexachloride's properties:

One of the most potent insecticides known; it acts as a stomach poison, contact poison, and fumigant.

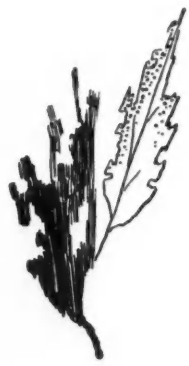
It is deadly to many insects previously difficult to control—weevils, wireworms, cockroaches, Japanese beetles, ants, flies, mosquitoes, and fleas.

It is less toxic to warmblooded animals than many other insecticides. Harmless when dusted on the skin, it is ideal for use in delousing powders.

It can be mixed easily in dry or liquid form for use as a powder or spray.

It evaporates gradually, leaving no dangerous residues on food crops at harvest time.

Commercial Solvents pioneered the investigation and development of benzene hexachloride in the United States. It will be one of the first chemical manufacturers in this country to produce this new insecticide. A new CSC plant will devote its entire output to the mass production of this dramatic new insect killer. CSC will market its new product under the trade name, SIXIDE.



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Butylcresols, Secondary

Disinfectant—Toxic agent (U.S. 2198-349) in germicidal compositions.

Butylthiamine

Fuel—Ignition accelerator for diesel engine fuels (number 28 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Butylvinyl Ether, Normal

Adhesives—Starting point in making synthetic adhesives.

Chemical—Intermediate in syntheses of pharmaceutical chemicals.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Starting point in making synthetic waxes.

Lubricants—Starting point in making lubricating oil additives.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Starting point in making copolymers and polymers for use in lacquers and coatings.

Resins—Starting point in making copolymers and polymers for use in textile and paper finishes, coating compositions, and similar products.

Rubber—Starting point in making rubber chemicals.

Cedar Sawdust

Construction—Filler in composition floorings and wallboard compositions.

Explosives—Absorbent in dynamites, permissible explosives, pyrotechnics, and safety explosives.

Food—Packing for eggs, fruits, and vegetables.

Insecticide and Fungicide—Repellent for insects.

Linoleum and Oilcloth—Filler in linoleum and oilcloth.

Miscellaneous—Aromatic adsorbent in floor-sweeping compounds.
Filler in various products.
Substitute for ground cork in sound-deadening compositions.

Plastics—Adsorbent and filler in plastics and molded compositions.

Cetyl Borosulphate

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 409-598) in making wetting, cleansing, emulsifying, and bleaching agents by combining with hydrogen peroxide.

2-Chloromercurithiophene

Agriculture—Disinfectant for seeds.

In A.D.M.A. Post

Dr. Karl Bambach, whose appointment as assistant to Carson P. Frailey, executive vice-president of the American Drug Manufacturers Association, was announced recently.

Monsanto Assigns Matthews to New Post

Dr. Frederic L. Matthews has been appointed associate director of research of Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac division, Everett, Mass.

His former post of coordinator of petroleum additives in the company's organic chemicals division will be filled by Harry W. Faust, at present a group leader in petroleum chemical research in the division. Mr. Faust's post will be filled by Dr. J. F. Palmer, a research chemist in the petroleum chemical research group.

Dr. Matthews joined Monsanto in 1939 as a chemist in the St. Louis research department. He became a group leader and coordinator of petroleum additives in 1943. Mr. Faust joined the company in 1929, became a research chemist in 1931 and has been a group leader in petroleum chemical research since 1937. Dr. Palmer became associated with Monsanto in 1941, and served with the Chemical Warfare Service from 1942 until 1946, when he returned to the St. Louis research department.

F. W. D. A. Views Future Trends in Drug Industry

Predictions on the economic outlook for the year ahead and discussions on the interrelationship of the manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer featured the annual midyear meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association held at the Pennsylvania hotel, March 3-5.

The renewed emphasis on expenditure for health goods, with the public moving from a period of curative medicine to one of preventive medicine, was cited by Edward J. Carroll, director of economic research for Sharpe & Dohme, pharmaceuticals manufacturer, Philadelphia, as the reason the retail drug trade will miss any prospective decline in general retail business in the year ahead.

"Consumer expenditures in drug stores rose from $1,600,000,000 to $3,600,000,000 annually in the period from 1939 to the present," he said, "and, at the same time the number of drug stores declined from about 57,000 to 50,000. The 7,000,000 growth in population between 1939 and now would have been able to support 3,000 more drug stores than existed then, and there certainly will be more than enough business for presently operating stores."

Mr. Carroll predicted that when and if sales begin to lag in drug stores, the effects will be felt first in sundries and luxury items.

Howard R. Bowen, economist for the Irving Trust Company, New York, stated that a business recession in the last two quarters of this year is a distinct possibility, although not inevitable.

"Distribution trades and services constitute the most rapidly growing major segment of our economic life," John Albright, chief of the wholesale trade business division of the Bureau of the Census, said in his talk on "Trends in the Drug Industry as Interpreted by Census Reports."

Citing statistics, Mr. Albright reviewed the development of wholesale practices, pointing out that no wholesale houses engaged exclusively in the

—Continued on page 66

U.S. Tung Oil Industry Data Compiled

OPD Washington Bureau

A synopsis of information on tung oil, prepared by Edmund C. Wood, of the foods, fats and oils section of the Department of Commerce, was released by the department last week.

The paper states that during recent years, the United States tung oil industry has made considerable progress in the cultivation of tung trees and production of oil, and estimates that there are now about 200,000 acres devoted to tung trees. Production in 1946 was estimated at 47,300 tons of nuts, against 37,080 tons in 1945.

The paper also describes the industry in China, pointing out that, among the factors retarding recovery of the industry in China from the effects of the war, are shortages in bulk storage and shipping space for bulk oil, as well as scarcity in supplies of steel drums. United States imports of tung oil last year were estimated at 10,000 tons and it is predicted that 1947 receipts will be greater.

Streptomycin Pretest House Bill in Senate

The bill of the Food and Drug Administration providing for the certification of streptomycin was passed unanimously by the house last week and sent to the senate where a similar measure was reported by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce without amendment.

It was explained during house consideration of the legislation, that the bill is intended to operate in the same way that insulin and penicillin must now be certified before it can be offered in trade channels, and that the bill had the approval of the drug manufacturers.

A.P.M.A. Examines Production Problems

Production problems in pharmaceutical industry and what individual manufacturers are doing to meet these problems were detailed at the recent meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association's western section, held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

In a discussion on pharmaceutical control in the drug industry, Dr. Henry R. Kreider, of Wm. S. Merrell Company, stated that the control department is not merely a service department for purchasing and production but carries out an over-all qualitative supervision or purchasing, formulation, manufacturing and packaging of a product.

"There is a great need," he said, "for control to be either in the scientific department, or responsible directly to the management of a company. This makes it impossible for the production or sales departments to bring pressure to bear on the control department to accept a product which is in the 'twilight' zone. The authority of control in accepting or rejecting a product should be final and subject only to decisions of the management."

Lewis E. Harris, director of research for Norden Laboratories, Lincoln, Neb., also stressed the broad field covered by the control department in a paper entitled "Rapid Control Tests During Manufacturing Operation."

He classified the various rapid control procedures as pH measurements, weighing, viscosity measurements, refractive index measurements, moisture measurements, color measurements and miscellaneous measurements. Various types of rapid control tests can be used to great advantage, he said, and he recommended and investigation of their application to individual processes.

The clinical, scientific and practical approaches are the three essentials which determine policy and ultimately the degree of satisfaction, efficiency and perfection in the development of manufacturing methods, according to M. A. Lauria, Strong, Cobb & Co.

"The clinical approach," he said, "is similar to the one used in the field of medicine wherein they methodically and critically probe for a solu-

—Continued on page 59

Cottonseed Process Developed

The Department of Agriculture announces the development of a new method for solvent extraction of oil from cottonseed that also removes the objectionable pigment material in the seed in the same operation. The development is regarded as an important advance over any previous method processing cottonseed.

The method is also regarded by the cottonseed industry as significant and fortunately timed. As a result of wartime developments in the oil situation several commercial firms are now constructing new plants for solvent extraction of cottonseed and have shown keen interest in the research with a view to adopting or adapting the findings, so that the new solvent plants can go into business with strictly up-to-the-minute equipment.

The process provides for complete recovery of oil—and a purer oil. The remaining meal is lighter colored and unmodified by heating, and promises to have wider use as a protein source for industrial use. There are definite indications, the department reported, that the depigmented meal may be more desirable as feed for chickens and swine.

In the past the cottonseed industry in the United States has made only slight use of solvent methods of extracting cottonseed oil. The usual method of heating and pressing the seed left about six percent of oil in the 2,000,000 pounds of cottonseed meal and cake produced annually. Before the war the Germans, who developed solvent extraction for many kinds of oil seeds, found it expedient to buy quantities of pressed cake and meal from the United States to process for this six percent of oil, reselling the meal as a livestock feed. Wartime experience with solvent extraction of soybean oil has also influenced plans for postwar developments in solvent extraction of cottonseed.

The discovery of this new process, says Dr. Louis B. Howard, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, came about while scientists at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory were working to extract a sample of the cottonseed pigments needed for their chemical and physical studies.

These laboratory manipulations re-

—Continued on page 74

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Cereal Chemists, President hotel, Kansas City, Mo., May 19-23.
American Chemical Society, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., April 14-18.
American Drug Manufacturers Association, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 9-12.
American Management Association Conference on Packaging, Packing and Shipping, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, April 8-11.
American Oil Chemists Society, New Orleans, May 20-22.
American Plant Food Council, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 13-15.
American Society for Metals, San Francisco, March 22-27.
American Society for Testing Materials, Chalfonte-Haddon hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-20.
American Water Works Association 1947 Conference, Auditorium, San Francisco, July 21-25.
American Zinc Institute, Statler hotel, St. Louis, April 28-29.
Animal Health Institute, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, April 14.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Banff Spring hotel, Banff, Alberta, June 8-10.
Chemical Market Research Association, Du Pont hotel, Wilmington, Del., April 17.
Drug, Chemical and Allied Trade Section of New York Board of Trade, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 13.
Interstate Oil Compact Commission, Birmingham, Ala., April 24-26.
Metal Powder Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 27.
National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Palmer house, Chicago, April 7-10.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 9-11.
National Association of Purchasing Agents, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 2-4.
National Farm Chemurgic Council, Skirvin hotel, Oklahoma City, March 26-29.
National Fertilizer Association, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 20-21.
National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 18-21.
National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 16-18.
National Wholesale Druggists, Association, Palmer house, Chicago, April 21-23.
Natural Gasoline Association of America, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., April 23-25.
Proprietary Association of America, Claridge hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 19-21.
Society of American Bacteriologists, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, May 12-16.
Society of Plastics Industry, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 5-11.
Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 18.
South Atlantic Drug Club, Piedmont hotel, Atlanta, May 5-6.
Southern Drug Club, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., May 8-9.
Southern Paint and Varnish production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, March 20.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

March 6, 1947

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - .12
5 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - .15
tanks .....lb. .06 - .09

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms.....lb. .65 - .75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. .33 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., powd., bbls. c.l..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
kgs. .....lb. .35 - —

USP, cryst., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .40 - .41
smaller lots.....lb. .41 - .42

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms....lb. .60 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08½- .12
L.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works..lb. .60 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.75

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —

Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks..lb. .07½- —
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.78 - 4.08
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.56 - 7.81
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.45 - 9.70
80%, bbls.....100 lbs.10.80 -11.05
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. — - —
glacial, synthetic, C.P., dms., works..100 lbs. 13.20 -13.75
tanks .....100 lbs. 7.62 - 7.92
tech., works.....100 lbs. 9.90 -10.20
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 7.62 - 8.13
USP, dms., works..100 lbs.11.60 -11.65
USP, 56%, cbys.....lb. .1000- .1005

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)

Acetylsalicylic, special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .64
standard USP,, fine cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .59

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.. Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, USP, cryst., powd., bbls., frt. adjusted..lb. 1.50 - 1.67
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
tech., bbls. .....lb. .90 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots.....kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo.27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.. 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59

Betacaynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb. .95 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bulk. ton.95.50 -100.00
paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 -105.00
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.122.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.119.00 -123.50
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.137.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
cryst., powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.104.00 -108.50
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.122.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis..ton.127.50 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.ton.124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.142.50 - —
less car lots, same basis..ton.147.50 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
L.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Bronner's, bbls.....lb. 1.23 - —
Cacodylic, bots.....lb.13.00 -16.50
Camphoric, synthetic, cns....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Caprylic, 99%, dms.....lb. No stocks
Capric, tech., rct. dms.....lb. No stocks
Castor oil, split, rct. dms...lb. No stocks

Acid, chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- .21
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls. .....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½- —
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Coconut oil, dist., dms.....lb. .32 - .32½
Corn oil, s.d., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .27½- .27½
Cottonseed oil, s.d., dms., c.l. lb. .24 - .28
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No prices
Creosylic dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks .....gal. .90 - .95
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .566 - —
light grade (200°-240°), tanks, Cal., ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (230°-340°), dms., 20 Cal., ref..gal. .50 - —
Sewaren, N J., ref. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref. gal. .606 - —
tanks, dlvd. ....gal. .646 - —
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks. lb. .25 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - .95
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- .14½
90%, cbys., c.l., works....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms..lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, 1,000-lb. lots, bbls..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.43 - 1.45
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .97 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots...lb. .23 - .31
dms. .....lb. .14 - —
kgs. .....lb. .16 - —
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls., works.....lb. .50 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.52 - 2.54
57%, cbys. .....lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E..lb. .48 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis, lb. .45 - —
34%, cbys., same basis...lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots..lb. .80 - .40
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks. lb. .19 - .19½
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works..lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works..lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis..lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns.lb. .75 - .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more..lb. .13363- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13513- .1451
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
10 or less.....lb. .14¾- .15¼
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .26 - .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l. works..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.55
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.60 - 4.75
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.10 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.25
l.c.l., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 8.25 - 8.50
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.15
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 80%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 70%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .62 - —
Lauric, dist., 85%, dms.....lb. No prices
60%, dms.....lb. .34¼- .34¾
Linseed oil, light, dms.....lb. .47¾- .48¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).

Acid, malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit .....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .17 - .18
purified, flake, 99%, dms...lb. .21 - .22½
Monosulphonic, bbls. .....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.70
l.c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.90
tanks, works.....ton.18.00 -18.20
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - 2.00
tanks, E. works.....ton.20.00 -21.00
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
tanks, E. works.....ton.22.00 -26.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .06 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½- —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .14 - —
Neville and Winthers, dms...lb. .75 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works... kilo. 7.00 - 7.20
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.100 lbs. 5.30 - 6.30
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .13½- —
Oleic (see Oil, Red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .13¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. .30½- .31
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.55 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .90 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., tanks, works. lb. No prices
Phenylacetic, bots. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. — - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 7.50
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.75
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys. .....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys. .....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys .....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns..lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, bgs. .....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls. .....lb. .90 - .31
Propionic, synth., pure, dms., works..lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
natural, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices
N.F., cryst., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
resub., dms.....lb. 3.00 - 3.02
Pyroligneous, bbls. incl., ex whse., l.c.l..gal. .41 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .43
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l. .....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. No stocks
Soybean oil, s.d., dms., works. lb. .32%- .33¼
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Stearic, double pressed, bgs.lb. .36 - .37
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .34½- .35½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .38¾- .39¾
Succinic, bbls. .....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.68
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.60
tanks, E. works.....ton.13.00 -13.50
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works... 100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.70
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 -17.50
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 -18.50
CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra.....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra...lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton.19.50 -20.50
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .93 - .94
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.47 - 1.50
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.17 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .55 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
kgs. .....lb. .55½- —
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Tobias, bbls. .....lb. .90 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. .....lb. 2.90 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs....lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —

Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Root, bls. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.32.50 - —
cryst., bots. .....oz.72.80 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .28½- —
Adeps lanae USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.lb. .28 - .30
pharmaceutical, dms., works. lb. .26 - .28
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Agar .....lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .70 - —
egg, edible, cryst., gran., bbls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .20 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Miss. R. lb. .161 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .171 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .83 - —
dms. .....lb. .68 - .73
Butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .25 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .25½- —
other Production dms c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .29 - .31½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .30 - .32½
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .27½- .30
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .14½- —
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1050- .1100
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1100- .1210
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .09½- .1100
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Cinnamic, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.55
Denatured, CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .89½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½- .96½
tanks, E., dlvd.....gal. .83½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .89½- —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92½- .96½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .82½- —
Anhydrous 7c. per gal. higher
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .89 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .92 - .96
tanks E. works.....gal. .83 - —
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.gal. .93½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .96½- 1.00
tanks, works.....gal. .85½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .890 - .900
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .920 - .970
tanks, E works.....gal. .835 - .885
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .94 - .99
tanks, E. works.....gal. .83 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD23 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent. dms., c.l., works, E...gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .943 - .1020
tanks, E. works.....gal. .845 - .883

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - .13½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .11
Ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works. gal.18.01 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.06 -18.10
tanks .....gal.17.94 - —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.06 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal.18.12 -18.17
tanks .....gal.18.01 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .24 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.lb. .13 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .41 - .44½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .44 - .47½
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .37 - .38
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.gal. .44 - .50½
l.c.l., dlvd. .....gal. .47 - .47½
tanks, dlvd. .....gal. .41 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethyl, dms. .....lb. 2.80 - 3.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .83 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .75 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .53 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
denaturing grade, dms....gal. 1.30 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Algarobilla, c.l., ex dock..... long ton. No prices.

Algarobilla price based on ocean frt. at $12 and $1 insurance per long ton.

Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .78 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice, Mexican, futures, bgs., lb. .17 - .17½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —

Aloe, Cape, sn. ..... lb. .42 - .49
Curacoa, kgs. ..... lb. .42 - .49
Socotrine, kgs. ..... lb. .47 - .56
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Alphanaphthol, bbls. ..... lb. .36 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, fib. dms., works, frt. alld.. lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald.. lb. .34 - .37½
Alphapinene, wks., South, tanks, gal. 1.15 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1390- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp. ..... gram. .90 - 1.00
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.. lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.. lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
lump, bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works.... 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls. ..... lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, grd., kgs., works.. lb. .85 - .87
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .80 - .87
unclassified, ground, kgs., works.. lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works.. lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works.. lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾

Alumina chloride, solution, 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .03½- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .024 - .031
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel tech., min. 15% lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point.. lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis.. lb. .03½- .03¾
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
99-99½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.. lb. .17¾- —
contract, works ..... lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., Al (OH_3), dms., 10,000 wks.. lb. .20¾- —
contract works ..... lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works.. lb. .73 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms. ..... lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - .30
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works.. lb. .19 - —
Oleate, dms., contract. ..... lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms. ..... lb. .19½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .46 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .46 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .50 - —
less ton quantities. ..... lb. .55 - —

Alumina sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.55 - 1.60
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.00
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.25
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms.. lb. .56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms. ..... lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms. ..... lb. .56 - —
lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms. ..... lb. .60 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.. lb. .62 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms... lb. .56 - —
varnish, stand., 500-lb. dms.. lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 2c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins. ..... oz. 6.75 - 13.00
Aminoethylpropanol, ens., dms., works.. lb. .50 - .60

Aminopyrine, bots., dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls.. lb. .24 - —
purified, bbls. ..... lb. .22 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.. ton. 59.00 - —
pure, cyls. ..... lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works.. ton. 61.00 - —
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .02½- .03½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .03½- .03¾
tanks, works (NH_3 content)). ton. 65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld.. lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.. lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., powd., bbls., c.l., works.. ton. 32.00 - —
ton lots, works ..... ton. 338.50 - —
less ton lots, works.... ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .0366- —
Bichromate, bbls., works.... lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .15 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .30 - .32
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .06¼- .06½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls. ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, jars. ..... lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls. lb. .12 - —
Molybdate, c.p., cryst., kgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.... lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms. ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point.... ton. 67.00 - —
bulk, same basis. ..... ton. 61.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.... 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
bbls., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate - limestone, 20.5% N. bgs., Hopewell, Va.. ton. 53.00 - —
Oleate, dms. ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls.... lb. .23 - —
dms. ..... lb. .25 - .29
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.. ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works ..... ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots. ..... ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs. ..... lb. .25½- .26½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.. lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.... lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- .08¾
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs... lb. 1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms... lb. .34 - —
paste, dms. ..... lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .19 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens.. ton. 30.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07½- —
red, 49%, cbys., works..... lb. .08 - —
dms., works ..... lb. .09 - —
yellow, 35%, cbys., works.. lb. .08 - —
dms., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, pure, bbls.... lb. .09 - .09
tech., bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls.. lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.10
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.35 - 7.50
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .21 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .102 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots. ..... lb. 1.72 - 1.98
Mercaptan, dms., works.... lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, prime, bots..... lb. .87 - —
dms. ..... lb. .77 - .81
Stearate, dms., works..... lb. .43 - .45½
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.. lb. .657 - .693
NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.20
Angelica dom., atropurpurea, root, bls.. lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls. ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Angostura bark, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .68
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.. lb. .13 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.... lb. .11 - —
Salt, dms., works. ..... lb. .23 - .24
Anise, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .31 Nom.
Chinese, Star ..... lb. .19½- .20
Cyprus, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .33
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .34 - .34½
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms. ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.00
ens., bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs. ..... lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .60 - —
80%, bbls., works. ..... lb. .61 - —
Anthraquinone, 98.5%, bbls.... lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys. ..... lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines..... lb. .23½- .23¾
Needle, Bolivian, brown, 67% ca.. lb. No prices.
Chinese, black, 70%, ca.... lb. No prices.
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24½- .25½
c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- .25
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - .24
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23½- .25½
c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- .25
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. River.. lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 68-70%, bbls. c.l., works.. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .21

For Your Fine Chemical Needs

Rely on General Chemical's

Baker & Adamson Division

B&A PERCHLORIC ACID *Reagent, A.C.S.*

This B&A Fine Chemical is notable for its uniform quality—lot after lot, year after year. Three strengths—all Reagent, A.C.S. grade—are available. They assay 70-72%, 60% and 20% min. $HClO_4$ thus providing a product suitable for any of the acid's uses which include: manufacture of explosives and matches; electropolishing of steel, stainless steel, brass, nickel, copper and certain other metals; bright dipping of cadmium and zinc plates; and, as a cathode treating agent in electrodeposition of copper powder.

B&A FERROUS AMMONIUM SULFATE *Technical and Crystal, Reagent, A.C.S.*

Two Reagent grades are offered, both assaying 99.5% min. $FeSO_4(NH_4)_2SO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$. Their purity is superior to that required by A.C.S. specifications, the Reagent Special grade being particularly low in manganese. Many industrial users will find the Technical grade suitable for their needs since the fine uniform crystal available is low in insolubles and assays 98% min. Some of the applications for Ferrous Ammonium Sulfate are in the manufacture of iron blue; in the metal industry as an ingredient of brass coloring baths and iron plating solutions; and as a substitute for ferrous sulfate in a number of fields.

FINE CHEMICALS
B&A
STANDARD OF PURITY
FOR AMERICAN INDUSTRY

B&A CUPRIC NITRATE *Purified and Crystal, Reagent, A.C.S.*

Both grades of this B&A Quality chemical assay 99.5% min. $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$. The Reagent reaches a purity even higher than that of A.C.S. requirements and is particularly low in metallic impurities, especially iron and nickel. Industry will find the Purified material suitable for most uses since this product is not only low in insolubles but also is controlled within close limits on neutrality. The range of uses for Cupric Nitrate is wide, covering such applications as manufacture of pure cupric oxide used as a petroleum catalyst; manufacture of fire-place salts and pyrotechnics; ingredient in baths and solutions for blackening copper and copper alloys, iron and zinc; sensitizer in photographic emulsions; and as a mordant in textile dyeing.

This is the third in a series of advertisements reviewing the B&A Fine Chemicals commercially available to American Industry today from the Baker & Adamson Division of General Chemical Company.

A wide range of such purity products awaits your investigation for a host of applications. To learn more about these or other B&A Fine Chemicals that meet your requirements, write or phone the nearest B&A Sales and Technical Service Office at right.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

BAKER & ADAMSON DIVISION

40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

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SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882

* Complete stocks carried here.

OPD—3-10-1947

GLUCOSE

U. S. P. 45° Baumé. For export we have carload and less than carload quantities, packed in barrels of 660 pounds, available for immediate shipment without requiring export licenses. Your telegraphic inquiries will receive our prompt attention.

PROPYLENE GLYCOL, N.F.

This can be used as a substitute for glycerine—available in carload and less than carload quantities packed in drums.

SODIUM PERBORATE

We have on hand both the U.S.P. and Technical grades, packed in barrels of 250 pounds net each.

Both grades are of uniform production, having 10% available oxygen. The U.S.P. grade is made for pharmaceutical products. The Technical grade is adapted for bleaching and is used in some instances as a substitute for hydrogen peroxide.

Whether you require a single barrel or a carload, you will find us in a position to be of immediate service.

TARTARIC ACID

From warehouse stocks we can offer immediate shipments in carload and less than carload quantities, packed in kegs or barrels, either U. S. P. Granular Crystals or Powder.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE. • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.23.20 -25.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argois, min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity).85.00 -86.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 1.00 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .14 - .15
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.55 - —
Metal, lump, c.l. .....lb. No prices.
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, White, powd., bbls., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .08
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .65 - .70
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .72 - .77
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.40.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) same basis..ton.52.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.36.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.30.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J....lb. .10¾- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Asphaltum, Cuban, A, bulk, c.l. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. .....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks.

Asphaltum, Gilsonite, brilliant, black, selects, 340° F fusing point, bgs., mines... ton.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., mines..ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-360° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05½- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex.metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. Refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.10.65 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 8.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. ....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. - - —
precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.67.50 -75.00
small lots, works....ton.74.50 -82.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.90.00 - —

Barium dioxide, c.l., dms., wks. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.13 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09¼- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11¾
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd. dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up....lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .10 - .16½
kgs. .....lb. .12½- —
Sulphide, dms., works.....ton.45.50 -64.00
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis.....ton.31.10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.32.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.41.95 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
Ore, approx. 94% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 8.50 -12.50
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.10 Nom.
Root, bls.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .68 - 1.20
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .77 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, frt. alld. up to 2c..gal. .22 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, same basis..gal. .17 - —
W. Coast, Minneapolis, Colo., same basis..gal. .17 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .25 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .60 - .65
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20½- —
refined, cbys.....lb. .23 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
Formate, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.50
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.80 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. .....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks.
Sulphate, cns. .....lb. No stocks.
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .23 - .25
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - .28
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .59 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, rct. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.85 - —
96%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works .....lb. 2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars.....lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
Oxychloride, cns., bots., dms.lb. 3.80 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, bots., dms.lb. 4.20 - 4.31
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.63
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms....lb. 2.45 - 2.49
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., dms.lb. 2.15 - 2.18
Subsalicylate, USP, dms....lb. 3.05 - —
Sulphocarbolate, fib. dms....lb. 4.05 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.70 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld dest..lb. .19½- —
1, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .17½- —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14 - —
5, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11½- —
6, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .11½- —
7, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
8, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
490A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.
Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0623- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
divd. or whse. .....lb. .103 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .074 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd. or whse..lb. .11¾- —
furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .09 - —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .075 - —
Thermatonic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse., Trenton, N. J., lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½- —
Mineral, vine type, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .03 - —
Vine A, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .04
B, bgs.....lb. .05¾- .06
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.67.50 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.72.50 - —
direct process, bgs., l.c.l., N.Y. whse..ton.95.00 - —
barrels, N.Y. whse.ton.100.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.82.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.87.50 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
pulp, 65%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.60.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 3.00 - —
soluble, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.80 - —
toner bbls., same basis....lb. 1.10 - —

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SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
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Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
(and Calcium Salt)
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder or crystals)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Saligenin
Thiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Use

Pharmaceutical Department

Calco

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CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Blue, celestial, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
60%, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .42 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .24 - .28
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - .14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - .19
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - 3.55
ink toner, bbls., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.98 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dye sare listed under Dyes.

Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.47 - 1.49
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Bluefiag, root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Bone, raw bulk, Chicago....ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% ton.65.00 - —
phos., bgs., E. works.. Chicago, works...ton.75.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., kgs., E. works..ton.70.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.75.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D.).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99¼% fine gran., bulk, works..ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.48.50 -51.00
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.71.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi..ton.86.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.91.00 - —
coarse gran., cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.53.50 -56.00
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.71.00 - —
less carlots, same basis. ton.76.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi..ton.91.00 - —
less carlots, same basis. ton.96.00 - —

USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis.lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.85 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., 100-lb. cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
gold, moulding, 100-lb. cans, dms., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.00
printing ink, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, 100-lb. cns., dms., same basis..lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .29 - .30
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .10¼- .10¼
Metallic, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .02¼- .02⅝
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- .08
pap. bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .04 - .04½
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08⅜- .09¾
raw, American, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- .05
Italian type, bbls., works lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06¼- —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .05 - .05¼
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0560- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05¼- —
Los Angeles .....lb. .06¼- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
ex whse., Los Angeles, lb. .06¼- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06 - —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works.lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .38 - .43
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .83 - .94

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .57 - .65
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms. incl., wks., South..100 lbs.10.46 -11.10
Butane, indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .06⅛- —
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .26⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .27 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .25 - —
tankwagon, same basis. lb. .25½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .29 - .31½
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .30 - .32½
tanks, same basis....lb. .27½- .30
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis...lb. .14½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .1210- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1260- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1150- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ⅛c per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .38⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices

Butyl oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .47½- —
Butyric ether, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 6.90
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodine, cns.....lb. 4.49 - 4.64
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, dlvd.. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more. lb. 2.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.91 - 5.99
Calabar beans, bgs., futures..lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .40 - .45
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .80
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works. unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works. unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works.. unit. .12 - —

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.21.50 -38.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.50 -48.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 8.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.21.00 -37.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.31.00 -54.15

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in paper bags, $2.50 per ton; for burlap bags, drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, bbls.....lb. .58 - .65
cns. .....lb. .76 - .82
Calcium, gluconate, AA grade, 7c. per lb. higher.
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, N.F., fib. dms..lb. 1.90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm.24.00 -28.80
cans, 45-lb. cases, same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Iodide, jars .....lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, powd., dms...lb. .40 - .42
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .30

Spot Deliveries

CAFFEINE, Citrated U.S.P.
PHOSPHORIC ACID U.S.P., Syrupy
CAUSTIC POTASH, Solid
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE, Pellets
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER, High Purity
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA, White
PHOSPHORUS, Red Amorphous
CAUSTIC SODA
SODIUM BICHROMATE
TARTARIC ACID U.S.P.
SULFATHIAZOLE
SILVER CYANIDE
PYROGALLIC ACID
TETRACHLOROETHANE
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Calcium mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Naphthenate, 5% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .25½- .26¼
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots, works..per gram. .10 - .13
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
feed grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works.....lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -13.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- .0650
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .16 - .17
Resinate, precip., 8.9% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .19 - —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
less than ton lots, works.lb. .48 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works...ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.35 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms..lb. .49 - .54
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19¼
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Calomel, USP, dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.11
fine powd., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.26
Camphor, monobromated, dms.lb. 3.20 - —
Camphor, natural .....lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)....lb. .52½- —
5 to 9 bbls.....lb. .53 - —
1 to 4 bbls.....lb. .54 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .56 - .63
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .77 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .78 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .79 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots .....lb. .91 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs.....lb. 7.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs.....lb. 5.45 - 5.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.70 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oleoresin, USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls.....gal. .76 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type..lb. .25¼- .26
Danish, bgs.....lb. .25¼- .26
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
futures, bgs.....lb. .26 - .26⅛
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .61 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .61 - —
85%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .52 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis. .....lb. .11¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R...lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Dioxide, cyls. .....lb. .06 - .06
Tetrachloride, e.p., dms., c.l., lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06¾- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. lb. .06½- —
frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .07 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., lb. 1.75 - 1.80
medium, cs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
decorticated, Guatemala, cs..lb. 1.40 - 1.45
India, cs.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Carotene, cryst., 1,250,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps. 100 grams, dlvd..gram. 2.80 - —
50 grams, dlvd.....gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb.37.80 - —
50,000 USP units per gm., bots., works..lb. 3.43 - —
dms., works.....lb. 7.06 - —
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works, 1,000,000 units. .60 - —
3,500 USP units per gm., dms., works..lb. .66 - .71
Carvel, bots. .....lb.14.75 -22.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk..lb. .40 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l..lb. .09¾- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .09¾- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. No prices
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis..lb. No prices
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. No prices
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia No. 1, Thinquill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .37 - .39
shortstick, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
China buds, bgs.....lb. .33 - .33½
rolls, selected, cs.....lb. .13½- .14
extra select, broken, bls..lb. .11½- .12
Kwangsi, broken, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Saigon, all medium.....lb. .29 - .30
4-10-4, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Yunnan, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Cassia fistula, bakts.....lb. .26 - .28
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports. long ton.285.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works..ton.37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 8.00 -12.00
synthetic, cns.....lb.10.00 -21.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms..lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, works, dms....lb. 2.25 - —
Catnep, bls. .....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .21 - .21½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .36 - —
granules, ctns., same basis.lb. .42 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyrl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .51 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs. frt. alld..lb. .52 - —
50-lb. ctns., 100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller pkgs., works.lb. .54 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .49 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .50 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .51 - —
smaller pkgs., works..lb. .52 - —
Granules are 6c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works.lb. 2.25 - —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 -40.00
rubbermakers, bgs., b c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs., futures..lb. .70 - .75
Roman, bls., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works..ton.39.50 -42.50
bur, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works..ton.42.50 -45.50
briquets, bulk, c.l., works.ton.49.50 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....ton.54.50 -55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., wks. ton.50.50 - —
screenings, bgs., works...ton.33.50 - —
Pinewood, lump, bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.35.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 -60.00
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0375- —
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works.....lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1115- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.ton. 9.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50-15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.20.00 -22.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.45.00 - —
Chloral, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .98
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., del. lb. .06¾- —
contracts, del. .....lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., del. .....lb. .08¾- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
multiple units, 3 cars or more, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
2 cars, 2 works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
1 car, 1 works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

HERCULES DOMESTIC CASEIN *ACID OR RENNET*

HERCULES—one of the largest casein producers in America—now offers high quality domestic casein for prompt delivery.

Hercules casein is produced in two types—acid and rennet—made under rigid chemical processing controls. Tailor-made grades—to meet individual customer specifications—may be made.

For prices and delivery data, get in touch with our nearest sales office.

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HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

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WILMINGTON, DEL. • CHICAGO, ILL.

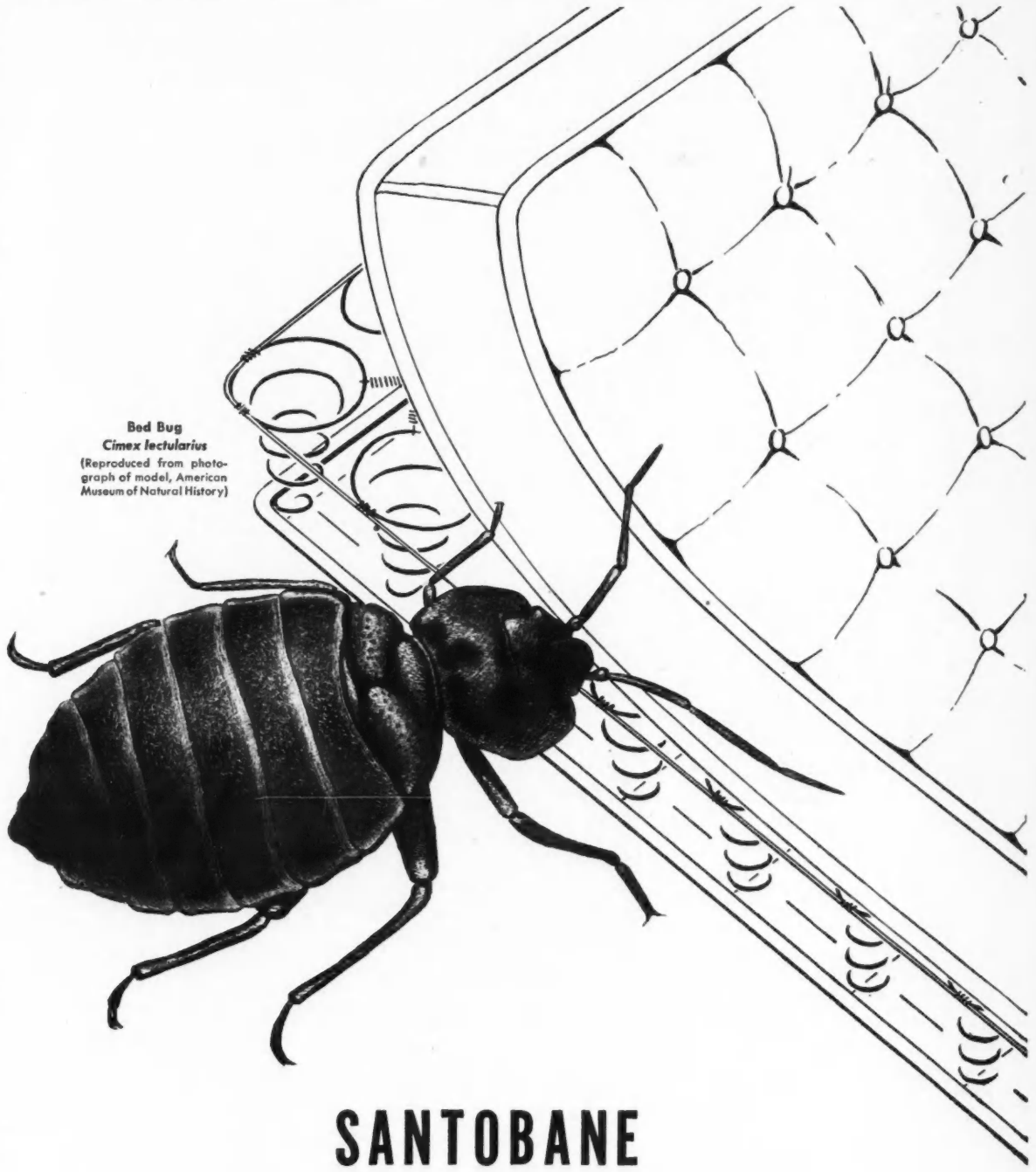
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. • KALAMAZOO, MICH. • HOLYOKE, MASS. • MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DP7-1

Chloreform, tech., dms.....lb. .29 - .32
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloropicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls. lb. .40 - —
100-lb. cyls., same basis.lb. .42 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works..lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¼- —
8½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .09¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots.....lb. 6.62 - 8.60
Cinchona bark, red, quill, USP, 10-in., can..lb. 1.36 Nom.
Cinchonidine, small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.02½- —
Cinchonine, small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .75½- —
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .79½- —
sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .65½- —
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 4.20 - 4.30
standard, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms..lb. .82 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls., futures..lb. .64 - .65
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 7.25 - 9.65
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices.
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 5.70 -12.50
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
futures, bls.....lb. .14½- .15
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .70 - .75
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08 - .08½
refd., 50-gal. bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
l.c.l., works.....gal. 9.50 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .10 - .10½
water-gas, crude, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.00 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....dm. 9.50 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .63¾- —
feed grade, 23½% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.56 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs.lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6%, dms....lb. .60 - —
solid, 5½%, dms.....lb. .67 - —
Naphthenate, 18% Co, solid, dms..lb. .85 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide, black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 54% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .88½- —
Soyate, 3%-3.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate, dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .68 - .69
Cocoa butter, bulk, ship. pt....lb. .28 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil(see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
blue, bls. .....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., cns.....oz. No stocks.
Colchicum seed .....lb. No stocks.
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .55
Condurango bark, bgs., futures, lb. .28 - .29
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns....lb. No stocks.
S. A., USP, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls. .....lb. .17 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .40½- —
Hydrate, dms. .....lb. .25 - .25½
Metal, electrolytic .....lb. .21½- —
Naphthenate, 8% Cu, liquid, dms., dlvd..lb. .20½- —
solid, dms., dlvd.....lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., wks..lb. .19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works...lb. .25 - —
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride-sulphate,* bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .20½- —
Stearate, bgs., works.....lb. .25½- —
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., 100 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 7.85 - 8.60
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.12.80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs.13.55 - —
tribasic, bgs., works, c.l....lb. .20½- .21½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .22
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports....ton.221.00 - —
c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf ports.ton.227.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., lb. .05¾- .06¼
Indian, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Italian, bgs.....lb. .06¼- .06¾
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Peruvian, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 4.84 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 4.88 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Corrosive sublimate, USP, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.93 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.78 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls..... ...lb. .40 - .45
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. No prices
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, mills, southeast, c.l..ton.70.00 - —
Coumarin, cns., 5 lbs. or more. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .46 - .46½
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Coaltar (see Creosote).
solution, 80-20, tanks, works. lb. .156 - .160
crude, tanks, works.....gal. .17 - .17½
refined, dms., c.l., works.gal. .26½- .34½
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .29 - .29
tanks, same basis....gal. .20 - .21
Wood beech, bots., cbys....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys.lb. .90 - .97
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¼- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .13½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11¾- .12½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- .12¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .14½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, 55 and 110 gal. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .17 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., l.c.l. works..lb. .20½- —
Cryolite, dealers, nat., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. .12¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs. .14 - —
synth., bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. — - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. — - —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .60 - .65
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .48 - .52
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
powd., cs. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .40 - .41
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .31
Cutch, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed 20.6% N., gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.85 - —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .08 - —
Cyclohexanol, 99%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .22
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - .22
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls. dlvd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works.lb. .43½- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .45 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .46 - .50
dlvd...lb. .35 - —
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., Deertongue, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, paper bgs., works..ton.35.75 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .10 - .13
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls...lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .21 - .23
Derris root (see Cube root).
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.74 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.89 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.29 - —
dark, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.34 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.99 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.39 - —
white, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.59 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.74 - —
Chicago, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 5.14 - —
Dextrin prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags quoted 20c. higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14 - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots...lb. 5.20 - 5.85
laboratory grade, bots..... 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).
Phthalate, dms., tanks.....lb. No prices.
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.47 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.60 - —
Dianisidine, dms. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., ref., bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific coast, ton.22.00 -35.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.35.00 -39.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.35.00 -40.00



Bed Bug
Cimex lectularius
(Reproduced from photograph of model, American Museum of Natural History)

SANTOBANE
(MONSANTO DDT)

Santobane* is well established with formulators of insecticides for the control of bed bugs. It is a uniform, free-flowing granular product that can be easily solubilized, emulsified or milled.

The present supply of Santobane is not equal to the demand. However, Santobane is here to stay and as soon as raw materials become available in sufficient quantities, production will be increased.

In the meantime, your inquiries are invited... MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Diatomaceous earth, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast. ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, 5-gal. cns., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .34 - —
1-gal. cns., same basis....lb. .36 - —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½- .30¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30½- .31
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - .29
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. No prices
l.c.l., works.....lb. No prices
tanks, works.....lb. No prices
Tartrate, dms., wks., frt. alld. lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .79 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether, purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l..lb. .40 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l.....lb. .33½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .34½- —
tanks .....lb. .32 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .56 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .50 - —
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .75 - —
Diethylaniline, dms. .....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, bots. .....kilo. 270.00 -280.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram. 29.00 -30.00
powd., bots.....gram. 1.25 - 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met..lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers, same basis. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.. lb. .19 - —
Dilseed, decorticated, bgs....lb. .14 - .14½
dewhiskered, bgs. .....lb. .10½- .11
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .37 - .47½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, rfd., dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ten lots, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. .46 - .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, destructive dist., dms., extra, wks., South, c.l.. gal. .66 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .60 - —
steam dst., dms.....gal. .80 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .77 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns...lb. .50 - .61
dms.....lb. .45 - .56
Diphenylamine, bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .37
Divi-divi, 35% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock..ton. 68.00 -69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.lb. .30 - .35
imp., NF, cut, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls..lb. .12 - .14
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
reeds, cs.....lb. No stocks

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetcs), 5-lb lots)—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 13.00 - —
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb. 13.00 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 17.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 27.00 - —
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.80 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.55 - —
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 17.00 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.50 - —
No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.05 - —
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.00 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 2.55 - —
No. 5, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 3.05 - —

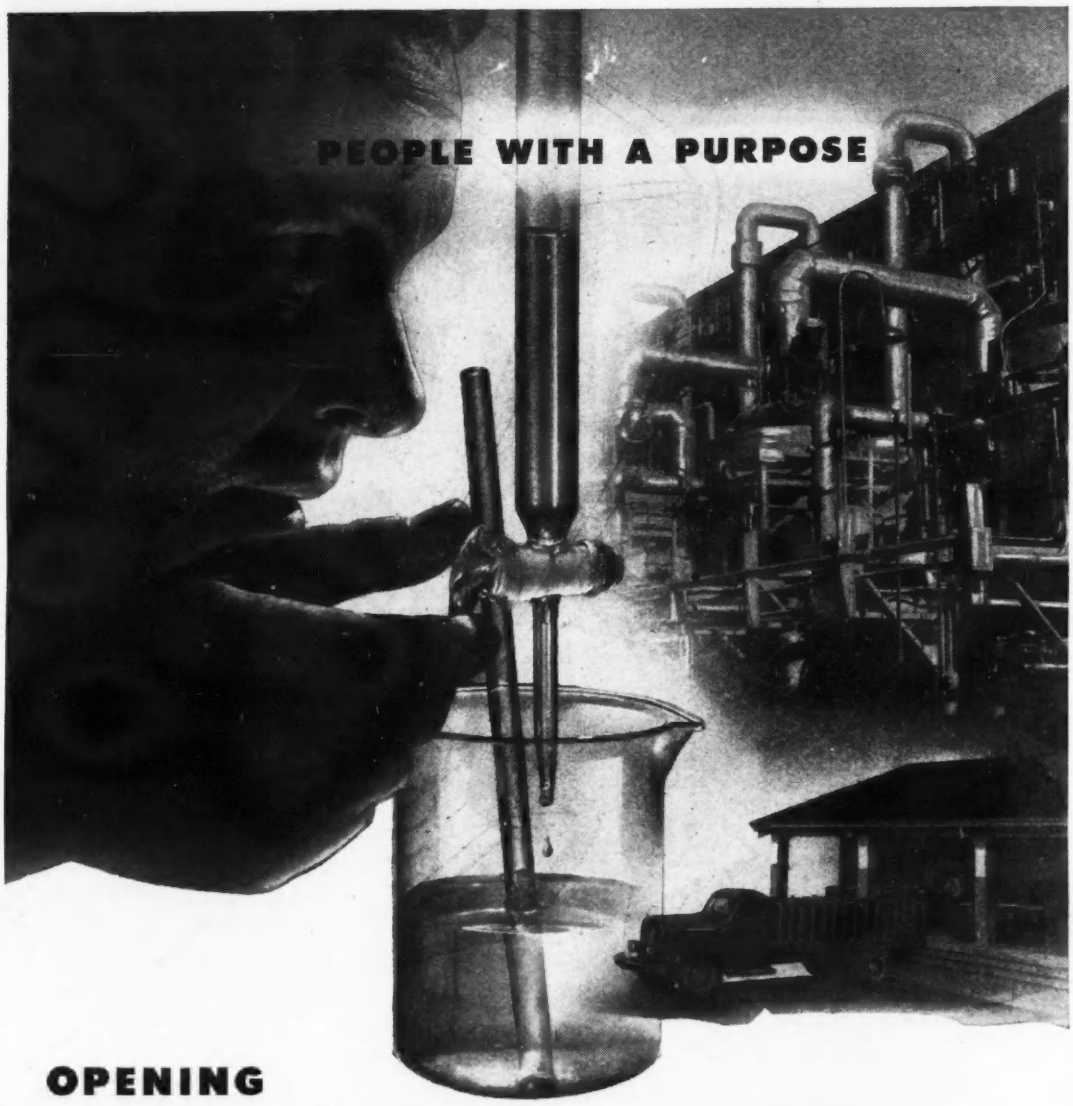
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
No. 6, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 4, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.....lb. 2.35 - —
No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 18, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns....lb. 6.35 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 11, cns.....lb. 10.35 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 15.35 - —
No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
No. 33, cns.....lb. 13.35 - —
No. 37, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 12.35 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns..lb. 10.35 - —
No. 3, cns.....lb. 21.65 - —
No. 8, cns.....lb. 7.85 - —
No. 10, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
No. 13, cns.....lb. 12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (number are those of Colour Index scale)—
86 Chrome yellow, 2G...lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste..lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd...lb. 2.00 - 2.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red bilue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .88 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .95
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
466 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .60 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
683 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
945 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 indigo, 20%, paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L.lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices F. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .38 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb. 15.00 - —
1073 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown, oil soluble.....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 5.00 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .55 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .60 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
16 Amidoazobenzene yellow. lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
878 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
909 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1130 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
221 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
224 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .05 - —
225 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .65 - —
632 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
796 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.. lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .59 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
87 Amidonaphthol red 6R. lb. .66 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .32
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —



OPENING
THE FLOODGATES OF PRODUCTION

We hold the belief that *all* the knowledge to be gained through careful research is essential to the production of a superior product. So each new Oronite product starts with a trickle. Drops to be analyzed, experimented with, in order that increased facilities and complete know-how may bring quantity production.

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

March ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1947

Sets Up Clearing House For Organic Compounds

Information concerning the thousands of organic chemicals synthesized each year will soon be readily available at a central clearing house, an official government publication announced recently. The clearing house is now being set up to record all new organic substances, keep a systematic file of their most important properties, and point the way to further research on their potentialities. A special coding system is being developed by a committee of 14 outstanding scientists in the field of chemistry, biology, and medicine in order to catalog adequately the physical, chemical, and biological properties of the numerous compounds to be listed.

Here's how the central clearing house will work for a manufacturer: Faced with the need for developing a specific fungicidal agent to protect delicate electronic equipment from deterioration in the tropics, the manufacturer submits specifications to the central clearing house. By means of the special coding system, information is rapidly obtained on compounds having the required characteristics. This information is then sent to the manufacturer, who is then ready to begin his developmental work.

Radioactive Phosphorus May Lower Fertilizer Costs

Radioactive phosphorus is being utilized for research on the fundamental principle of phosphate fixation and release by soils, it was revealed recently. Plants fed with fertilizer phosphate are often low in their use of this particular food, and it is hoped that this new tool, made possible by atomic research, will supply the answer to the low rate of recovery. Once equipped with the answer much higher rate of phosphate recovery may lie ahead, with consequent improvement in fertilizer efficiency and lower costs to the user.

New Petrolatum Test for Ductility Is Established

A new test, said to afford users of petrolatum for the first time with a means of determining the ductility of a petrolatum sample, was announced recently. The new ductility test is said to represent a radical departure from the hit-or-miss methods commonly employed in judging this property. The test is reported to give ductility a numerical value which will enable users to select a product suitable for a particular use.

Cuts Bodying Time of Oils

The bodying time of tung, crude oiticica, and similar vegetable drying oils is substantially decreased by treatment with infrared radiations, according to the claims made in a patent issued recently. In order to obtain the required degree of body in the decreased time, the oil is said to be exposed to radiations of prescribed intensity.

New Multi-Purpose Resin Is Now Readily Available

Aroplaz 1299 Used for Architectural-Type and Industrial Finishes — Also in Exterior Finishes When Extended with Additional Oil

A new resin, designed for use in architectural-type finishes, air-dry or low-bake industrial coatings and for exterior finishes when extended with additional oil, is now readily available from U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. The resin is Aroplaz 1299 solution (75 per cent solids in mineral spirits), an oxidizing resin of medium-to-long oil length — hard resin modified, phthalic-free.

Aroplaz 1299, the now-available U.S.I. phthalic-free resin, is particularly useful in architectural-type coatings . . . in whites or colors — and the colors stand up!

Films of Aroplaz 1299 air-dry well overnight, or they can be baked in one hour at 250 degrees F. to glossy, durable finishes. Aroplaz 1299 is suitable for use in most whites, as well as in all tints and colors. It supplies good resistance to water, abrasion, and alkali, making it highly washable. Flexibility and adhesion of films are also good.

Supplied in Concentrated Solution

Aroplaz 1299 is produced in concentrated solution to permit reduction with a wide choice of solvents. Its viscosity is so adjusted that when reduced with mineral spirits or VMP naphtha to 50-53 per cent solids, a normal enamel vehicle viscosity of D-F (Gardner Holdt) will be obtained.

Finishes produced with Aroplaz 1299 which have been reduced with mineral spirits, or similar slow evaporating solvents possess excellent brushing properties. Those containing VMP naphtha as the reducing medium can be adjusted to give excellent sprav coatings. The enamel-type finishes particularly are

(*Continued on next page*)

THE MONTH IN COSMETICS

Perfumed synthetic sponges are being produced in France . . . An alcoholic tincture of soap is an essential ingredient of a pleasant-smelling antiseptic telephone spray . . . Exclusive rights to the Scotch method of "cold" permanent waves is obtained by an American firm . . . A review of solid perfumes is published . . . A study of the properties and chemical structure of lactones is made . . . New-type filters, containing resin-impregnated cellulose elements which are said to remove particles as small as one micron from liquids with viscosities up to 600 S.S.U., are placed on the market . . . The use of ultra-violet lamps is cutting spoilage losses in the industry . . . A government report indicates that foreign markets absorb about 10 per cent of cosmetic production . . . Two catalytic methods of preparing paracymenes are patented . . . Cosmetic sales reach all-time high . . . Methods for the determination of the softening point of lipsticks are analyzed.

Mothproofing in Europe

A review of the recent advances in the mothproofing of woolen materials in Europe is contained in a booklet published recently. Material in the booklet is a compilation of reports, documents, and interviews made by the "Textile Team" and the "Chemical Team" of the U. S. Army's Technical Service Forces.

Alcohol Extraction of Soybean Oil Is a Success

The extraction of oil from soybeans by a continuous alcohol extraction process has proved so successful on a pilot-plant scale that a full-sized plant for applying this process has already been designed, the U. S. government announced recently. Industrial application is expected to lead to lower cost of oil extraction, greater safety in operation, higher quality of oil, and a more palatable soybean meal suitable for making soybean flour or for use in various food products, the announcement stated. In this process, the alcohol is recovered for reuse by chilling rather than by the more familiar method of distilling the alcoholic solution of oil.

Makes Long-Lasting Ice

A new type of ice, which is said to last 37 to 40 per cent longer than ordinary ice, has been placed on the market. The extended freeze-life is obtained by means of a chemical treatment which does not change the freezing point. In a test, several cars of carrots which formerly needed re-icing in transit, needed no re-icing with this new material.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement*

March ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1947

Patents Two New Grease Removers

Two new grease-removing compositions patented recently contain butanol and ethanol as essential ingredients. One, which is said to remove carbon deposits as well as grease from metal, plastic, or earthenware parts, contains sodium dichromate and vegetable oils in addition to the alcohols. This mixture may be used cold and without agitation, the inventor claims. The other composition is claimed to remove oil, grease, and metal oxide from metallic surfaces and to deposit a metallic phosphate coating. In addition to ethanol and butanol, this composition is described as containing phosphoric acid and a petroleum solvent.

Aroplaz 1299 Now Available

(*Continued from page one*)

good in leveling properties. Aroplaz 1299 enamels possess a high, sharp gloss which is retained well on long. interior exposure.

For industrial coatings, Aroplaz 1299 is often modified by adding cold cuts of high melting point resins or short oleo resinous varnishes. For exterior coatings the addition of moderate quantities of bodied oils is recommended.

SPECIFICATIONS — AROPLAZ 1299

Solution (75% Solids in M.S.)	Z-Z_1
Acid Number (solvent free basis):	8-12
Color (Gardner Stds. 1933):	8-12
Weight per gallon at 25°C:	7.85-7.95
Oil Content (solvent free basis):	65%
Phthalic anhydride content:	None

Solubility:
Complete in petroleum and coal-tar hydrocarbons; insoluble in ethyl alcohol. Compatible with many oils, resins and alkyds.

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Plastics Bibliography

A comprehensive bibliography entitled, "Plastics," comprising over 300 titles dealing with German- and American-developed processes and products, is now available. The bibliography, which covers every phase of the plastics industry from raw materials to uses for finished products, is classified as to contents, such as manufacture, properties, tests, coatings, cementing, protective coatings, fungus resistance, molding, laminating, plasticizers, and uses.

FREE RIBOFLAVIN BOOKLET

"The Use of Riboflavin in Manufactured Feeds" — an authoritative booklet, written from the viewpoint of the feed dealer, *for* the feed dealer is now available. Feed manufacturers interested in arranging for copies for their dealers should write to U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., Special Products Department CN, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

New Vitamin B_1 Assay

A new method for the determination of vitamin B_1 consists in oxidizing the thiamine to thiochrome, which is assayed fluorometrically or by titration of the reduction product.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

A new paint-mixing machine, designed to fit into any 29-inch square of floor space, is said to introduce a new mixing principle to insure uniform pre-mixing of base colors. **(No. 168)**

USI

New luminous tubing, described as comprising a tough, semi-transparent, moisture- and acid-resistant plastic, uniformly coated with a radioactive material which is said to be clearly and continuously visible at a considerable distance in complete darkness, has been marketed. **(No. 169)**

USI

For surfaces difficult to coat, a new resin derived from petroleum is offered to the paint and varnish industry. It is said to have excellent qualities of adhesion, flexibility, and wetting power. **(No. 170)**

USI

To bond synthetic rubber, a new cement is now available. It is recommended by the manufacturer for bonding Buna-N synthetic rubbers and vinyl films or sheet stocks to rigid surfaces such as steel, aluminum, glass, wood or concrete. **(No. 171)**

USI

New-type stainless steel laboratory filters, claimed to have higher flow rate for any given pore size than any other type of filter, can be heated and cooled without danger of cracking, the manufacturer states. **(No. 172)**

USI

To remove synthetic enamel and other coatings, a new stripper, described as a viscous liquid which can be applied by brush or spray as well as dipping, has been announced. It is said to have no harmful action on metals, plastic, or wood. **(No. 173)**

USI

A flaw detector for thin materials can continuously detect and count holes, weak spots, and conducting paths in materials such as paper, sheet rubber, sheet mica, varnished cloth, plastic materials, and enamel films on wire, the manufacturer states. **(No. 174)**

USI

To resist temperatures up to 1200°F., a new non-volatile ceramic-type coating, said to resist rust and acid as well, has been marketed. **(No. 175)**

USI

A self-destroying label, said to remove the danger of anyone removing a label from a genuine product and placing it on substitute merchandise, may be applied to metal, plastic, wood, varnish, glass, or cellophane, and will adhere permanently despite heat, cold or humidity, the maker claims. **(No. 176)**

USI

A new-type wall covering said to be composed of one-inch jewel cut squares of plywood bonded to a fabric backing, can be applied to both flat and curved surfaces with invisible seams, according to the manufacturer. **(No. 177)**

USI

To destroy soot, a new liquid, designed for use on all types of oil and kerosene burners, is said to be harmless to metals or refractory brickwork. **(No. 178)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR

*Registered Trade Mark

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Alpha-acetylbutyrolactone
5-Chloro-2-pentanone
5-Diethylamino-2-pentanone
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Alpha-Oxalpropionate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
Methyl Cyclopropyl Ketone

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates
*Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Curbay Special Liquid

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

RESINS
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arafene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene Glycol
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethan
dl-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 5c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Red—
- 79 Ponceau B.....lb. .42 - —
- 82 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
- 176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
- 179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
- 182 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
- 185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
- 252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
- 677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
- 753 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
- 768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
- 681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
- 695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —

Yellow—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .68 - —
- 138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
- 636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25-lb. lots and up, 5c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 364 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
- 860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Brown—
- 331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
- 637 Malachite, green base.. lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
- 20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —

Red—
- 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
- 749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
- 67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
- 800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet base...lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

Eggs, albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.17 - 1.25
- imported .....lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .80

Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
- powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .56
- select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .56

Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.53.50 -54.00

Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots, 100-oz. lots..oz. .84 - —
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .78 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin..100 ozs.oz. .60 - —
- Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
- powd., tins, 100-oz. lots..oz. .58 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram. .70 - .95

Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
- l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.65

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —

bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
- smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
- Sulphate, bots.....oz.65.00 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
- Amyl (see Amyl ether).
- Butyl, l.c.l., dms., divd.....lb. .30 - —
- Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
- Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .96 - 1.10
- Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
- USP anesthesia, hospital, 1-lb. cns..lb. .74 - .75
- Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20½- —
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19 - —
- 86-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
- 90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .21 - .21¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- .21¾
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .19½- .19¾
- USP, dms.....lb. .21¾- —
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
- 95-98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11½- —
- tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .50½- —
- l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .51½- —

Benzoate, bots.....lb. .50 - .52

B-ethoxy propionate, dms., works..lb. .70 - —

Bromide, tech., 98%+, dms..lb. .38 - .40

Carbamate, dms., divd. E...lb. .58 - —

Chloride, tech., tanks.....lb. .12½- —
- USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.85

Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif.lb. .28 - .32

Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60

Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- —

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. No prices

Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —

Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).

40% available SiO_2, dms., works..lb. .50 - —

Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs., or more, works..lb. .50 - —
- smaller lots, works.....lb. .52 - .60

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - —
- West of Rockies.....lb. .06½- —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
- West of Rockies.....lb. .09½- —
- tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .07 - —
- West of Rockies.....lb. .07½- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E..lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
- tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
- l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
- tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —

Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
- l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —
- tanks, works .....lb. .12½- —

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
- l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —
- tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
- l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —

Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75

Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 6.75 - —
- smaller lots .....lb. 6.80 - 6.90

Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25

Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Eugenol, prime, USP XII....lb 2.60 - 2.50

Euphorbia, bls. .....lb. .20 - .22

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh..ton.17.00 -20.50
- bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.50

glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
- bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -12.25

pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
- bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .13 - .13½
- Indian, bgs., afloat.....lb. .25½- .26

Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks
- Indian, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
- Morocco, bgs. .....lb. .11½ Nom.
- futures, bgs. .....lb. .10¾- .11

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).

Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .13½- .15
- water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .17

Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.22.00 -22.50
- Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.65 - 2.70

Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .25

Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.130.00 - —
- 65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.130.00 - —

Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.125.00 -130.00

Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
- kegs .....lb. .11 - —

Fleaseed, black, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
- Blonde, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33

Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.00 - —
- washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines. ton.33.00 - —
- 65%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
- 60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
- less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —

Formaldehyde, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0595- —
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .0645- —

dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0495- .0595
- l.c.l., works.....lb. .0545- .0595

tanks, works.....lb. .0320- .0420

tanktrucks, divd., N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —

Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .78

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
- Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —

spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 8.00 - —

imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00

Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15¼- —
- cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15¼- .29¼

tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .29½

tanks, works .....lb. .09¼- —

Fusel oil, dms., c.l.....lb. .29½- —
- l.c.l. .....lb. .27½- —
- tanks .....lb. .25 - —

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
- No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
- liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .21½- —
- No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
- No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
- No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
- solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .50 - —

Galangal root, bls.....lb. .38 - .38

Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks.
- Extract, bbls. .....lb. No stocks.

Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.35 - —

Courtesy of Sharpe, Inc.

For results like this....

use

PENNSALT HYDROFLUORIC ACID

ANHYDROUS HF was first produced commercially in our Easton, Pa., plant. It is used as an alkylation catalyst in production of high octane gasoline. Also used in production of organic fluorine compounds, synthesis of other organic compounds, preparation of high purity inorganic fluorine compounds. Shipped in cylinders and tank cars.

MANY leading manufacturers have shown preference for Pennsalt Hydrofluoric Acid for polishing fine cut glassware. It has proven its dependability by fulfilling the most exacting requirements.

In addition to etching and polishing glassware, Pennsalt HF is valuable in frosting decorative glassware and electric light bulbs, pickling stainless steel, cleaning castings, improving the quality of glass makers' sand and other important industrial raw materials, and in the preparation of fluorine compounds.

Pennsalt HF is available in strengths of 30%, 52%, 60% and 80% for domestic users; 71-75% for export. Strengths above 60% shipped in steel containers, weaker strengths in rubber drums. Write us for full details.

PENN SALT CHEMICALS

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1000 Widener Building Philadelphia 7, Pa.

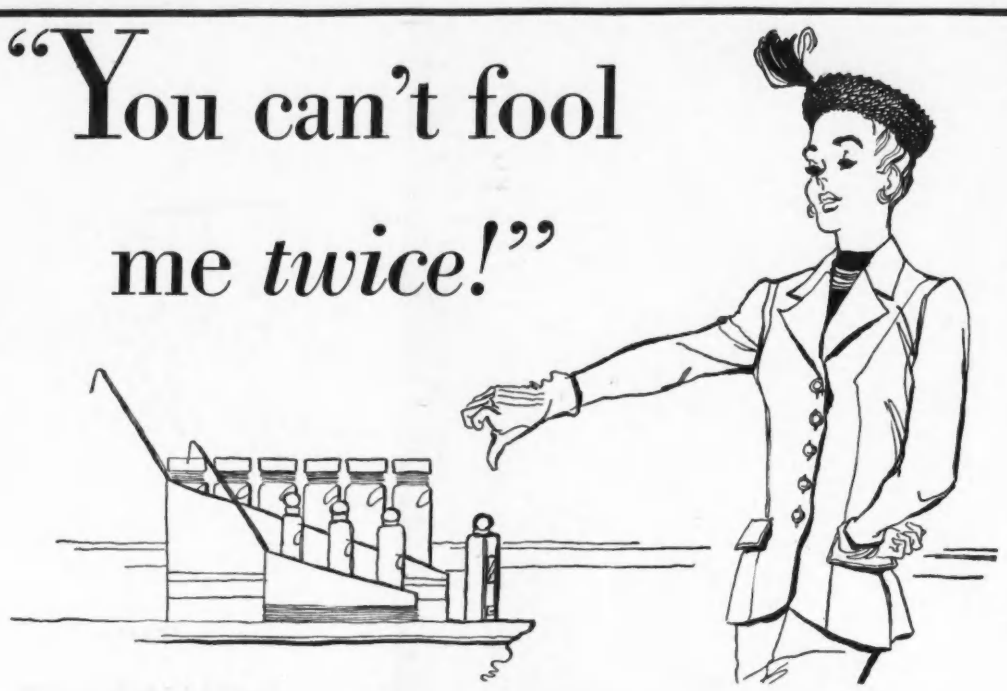
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .07125- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks. gal. .0780- .09
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .0625- .07⅛
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks. gal. .06¾- .07
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07⅞- .08
natural, 20/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .05 -.0513
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., divd. lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls. .....lb. .20 - .30
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .35
Geraniol, 92-95%, cns., dms....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .14½- .15
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs...lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
unbleached, bgs. .....lb. .15¼- .15½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .17 - .17½
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., works....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - 2.10

Glue, bone, calcium type, 94 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .21 - —
30/36, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - .22½
82/106, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- .22½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide, 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .19 - .26½
267-298, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 86%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .45 - .60
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .35 - .50
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .55¼- .75¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .55¾- .75¾
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .55¼- .75¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .55¾- .75¾
tanks .....lb. .56 - .75

Glycerin, refined, B.P., 96%, dms., c.l..lb. .55¾- .75¾
tanks .....lb. .56½- .75½
USP, 95%, dms., c.l.....lb. .55¼- .75¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .55¾- .75¾
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .55 - .75
tanks .....lb. .55 - .75
Glycine, USP (see Acid, ammoacetic).
Glycol, boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chlorides, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.00 -20.50
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 -13.50
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.00 -14.50
Goldenseal roots, bls.....lb. 8.50 - 8.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .45 - .49
Graphite, dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis, lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —
imported, amorphous, powd., divd..lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., same basis..lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., same basis.. lb. .16 - .19
97% powd., same basis...lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, 200-lb. crtns, same basis..lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .22 - .24

Grease, house, loose.....lb. .24½- —
yellow, loose .....lb. .24¾- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .25 - —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant, thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs, works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .29 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .30 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis. lb. .31 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .31½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis. lb. .32½- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis. lb. .33½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.. lb. .35½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .37 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .39½- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls. same basis.lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .11½- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13% - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .16½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .22½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23% - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxides, pure, bgs., works..lb. .20½- .36½
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin, tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .32 - .34
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins....lb. 1.75 - —
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.80 - —
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.35 - —
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs....lb. .14½- .15
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asphaltum (see A).
Asafetida (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, bgs.....lb. No prices.
East India, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Manila, baskets .....lb. No prices.
Dammar, cs. .....lb. No prices.
Elemi, cns. .....lb. No prices.
Ester, gum-resin type, dms., c.l., divd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va....any quantity. .20 - —
lb. .21 - —
wood-resin type, dms., any quantity, divd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .19 - —
Euphorbium, cs. .....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs. .....lb. .95 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipes, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Ghatti, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .30
Kauri, cs. .....lb. No prices.
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Myrrh, cs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. .....lb. .27 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, bgs. .....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs. .....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Talha, bgs. .....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.45
Yacca, bgs. .....lb. No prices.
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. frt. equald..ton.26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

"You can't fool me *twice!*"



An attractive container, which conceals a product's watery, "settled out" or curdled appearance, may help make a sale—the FIRST time. But a disappointed user can't be sold again. Give your product an even *distribution of color and body that* lasts . . . *with Kraystay.*

Separation, curdling or "settling out" of ingredients is a nuisance. Even though it may not affect the way your product *works* it may cause trial customers to switch to a competing brand the next time.

Many manufacturers, alert to this fact, are now improving their products with Kraystay. This remarkable vegetable stabilizer gives products an even and *lasting* distribution of color and body.

Kraystay, used in varying proportions, has unusual stabilizing, emulsifying, suspending, thickening and gelling effects. It is adaptable for use in cream lotions, hand lotions, toothpaste, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, foods, and many other products of medium or low acidity.

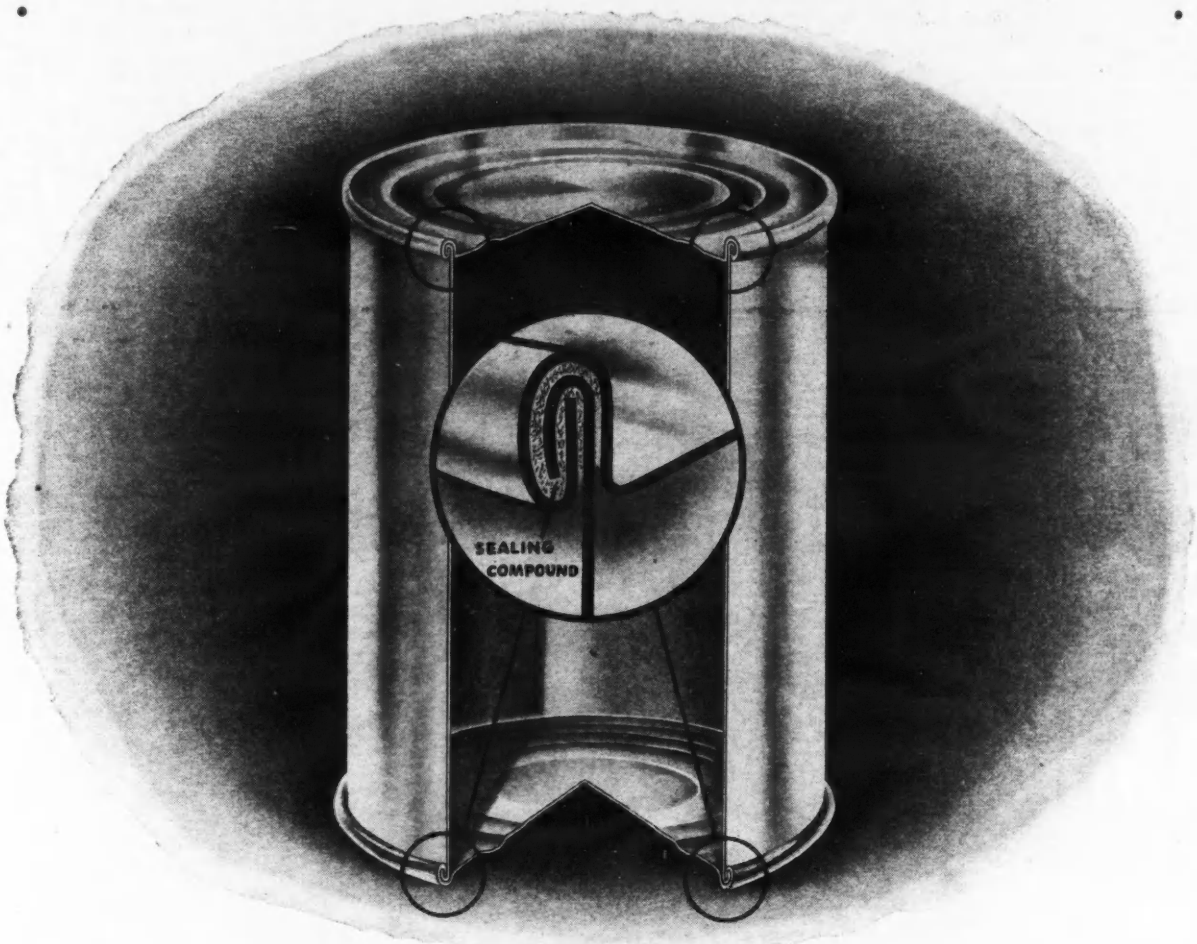
Find out more about Kraystay. Call or write today, stating the nature of your product. Or, if you wish to submit your formula, Kraft technicians will be glad to assist you in the application of Kraystay to it. Kraft Foods Company, Dept. Y-10, 500 Peshtigo Court, Chicago 90, Illinois.

FROM TINY FRONDS OF CARRAGEEN *(edible Irish moss) gathered from the cold ocean floor, Kraft extracts a clear, pure vegetable gelose for use in the manufacture of Kraystay. Modern scientific laboratory control insures the uniform high quality of this consistently efficient stabilizer.*

KRAYSTAY

MADE BY KRAFT

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN VEGETABLE STABILIZERS



About 3/1000 of a cent's worth of very important material

That's the cost of the little film of lining compound inside the seam on each end of a can.

You've probably never realized it's there, because it's sealed *inside* a double interlocking seam—performing the very important function of closing the last possible microscopic opening.

Many years of scientific research have gone into that lining compound.

It *has* to be good! It may have to withstand acid, alkali, alcohol, fat, oil, water, steam, heat, cold, air, pressure, and the aging process.

Of course, no *one* compound can serve all uses. The Central Research Laboratories of American Can Company have perfected many lining compounds in more than 35 years of research.

Not infrequently we have to make experimental packs of a new product to prove the effect of product and lining compound on one another.

Almost all compounds used to be based on latex rubber—but the war forced us into intensified synthetic rubber research—and we finally came up with some synthetics which proved superior to pre-war compounds.

Lining compounds are just one of the many research projects which we undertake. Why? Because it's our business to demonstrate daily that...

NO OTHER CONTAINER PROTECTS LIKE THE CAN

American Can Company

CANCO

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO

Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N.Y.; New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..lb.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helenias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .44 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .34 - .36
Heptane, industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dma., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-115° C., dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .35
Hexalin (see cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works..lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane, 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - .35
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.13.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12½- .13
Hydrangea, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 -32.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .18½
Hydroquinine, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb.17.50 -21.00
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.39.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .51 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .40 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
leaves, bgs.....lb. .69 - .70

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Inositol, tins, works.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 150-lb. kgs., ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.42½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 4.45 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 -14.00
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -16.25
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bgs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime...lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.85
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .72 - .74
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.62
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .16½- .17½
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, NF, gran., soluble, dms..lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .21 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
partially hydrated bgs., c.l., works..ton.26.50 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..lb. .06 - .08
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .40 - .42
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms.lb. .23½- .26¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. 1.10 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works.lb. .33 - —
10-gallon lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
Isoeugenol, extra cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.35
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .1160- —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .1210- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .1100- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .55 - .60
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .68 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .46 - .48
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks. gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .06½- .05925
Okla.-Tex., 41-45 w.w., tanks. gal. .05¾- .06
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks...gal. .07 - .07¼
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07625- .08
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.96.00 -105.00

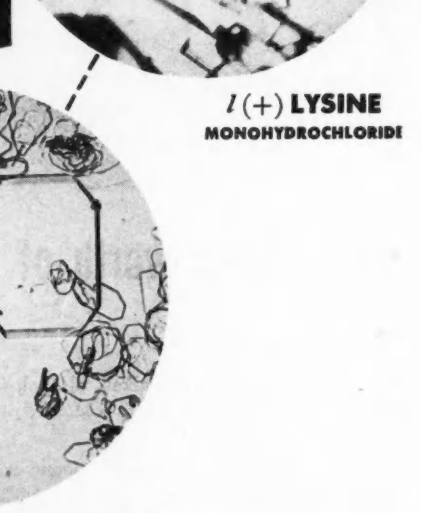
L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, cash, Chicago, tcs.....lb. .32 - .33
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Leaves, Algerian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls., futures.....lb. .20 - .21
Italian, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Portuguese, choice, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
ordinary, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lead, acetate, white, broken, bbls..lb. .18½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .19¼- —
Arsenate, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .21 - .22
1-lb. bags, c.l.....lb. .27½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .28½- .29½

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. East.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., 20-ton lots, dlvd. E..lb. .14½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .15 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib, dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars.....lb. 2.94 - —
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls...lb. .41¾- —
Metal, (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works.lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 20% Pb, liquid, dms..lb. .18½- —
30% Pb, liquid, dms.....lb. .22½- —
37% Pb, solid, dms.....lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.. lb. .23 - .28

CRYSTALLINE
ESSENTIAL
AMINO ACIDS



l(+) LYSINE
MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

l(+) HISTIDINE
MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

l(+) ARGININE
MONOHYDROCHLORIDE

NOW AVAILABLE

Quotations on our list of *essential* and other amino acids will be sent on request. Our scientific staff welcomes an opportunity to discuss your amino acid problems and research plans.

Interchemical Corporation · Biochemical Division
UNION · NEW JERSEY
PROTEIN CHEMISTS — MANUFACTURERS OF AMINO ACIDS

Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .17¾- —
other points .....lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .18¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .18¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .18½- —
other points .....lb. .18¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .18¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .19¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .19 - —
other points .....lb. .18½- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .25½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd., Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Wash. and Ore.lb. .18 - —
other points .....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .19 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .18½- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .18¼- —
other points .....lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala..lb. .19 - —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .19½- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .19¼- —
other points .....lb. .18¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc.lb. .18¼- —
other points .....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .19¾- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .19¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .19 - —
other points .....lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .19¼- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .19¾- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .19½- —
other points .....lb. .18¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms..lb. .22½- —
Silicate, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .34½- .35½
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 6 tons, one delivery, E. frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11⅝- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .16 - —
dlvd. other points....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .16¼- —
other points .....lb. .16 - —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .14½- —
other points .....lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .14⅝- —
other points .....lb. .14½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs....lb. .25⅜- —
painters, kgs. .....lb. .24½- —
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38½- .58½
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .38½- .58½
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .42
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .63
Root, natural, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
5-lb. bundles, cs.....lb. .65 - .66
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works. ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 7.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 7.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 8.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 7.50 - —
Nawala, Ala.....ton. 7.90 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 8.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton. 8.39 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.11.25 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va....ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.11.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton.10.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton.10.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.11.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 8.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton.11.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich...ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak..ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —

Lime, spray, Adams, Mass., paper ton.11.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.11.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Limestone, ground, bulk, works.. ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool .....lb. 6.75 - 7.60
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 6.90
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
without leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, mills. ton.76.00 -80.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .16½- —
other points .....lb. .16¼- —

Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd., Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .17 - —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .17½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .17¼- —
other points .....lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .17½- —
Ariz., etc. .....lb. .17¼- —
Colo., etc. .....lb. .17 - —
other points .....lb. .17¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1 90 -
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1 15 - -
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb 1 30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .90 - -
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., (20 tons)..lb. 05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb 05¾- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. 06¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. 06
Titanated (high-strength), bgs. lb. .07¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .07¾- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst. ½c. higher.

Liverwort [illegible] bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.oz.25.50 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .27½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .25½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- .48½
Lovage root, imported bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00

M

Mace, Banda, cs.....lb. No stocks.
West Indian, bgs., futures..lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Broken, bgs., futures.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Magnesia arsenate, bgs., cans, works..lb. .30 - .39
Calcined, tech., bbls., works, lb. .29 - —
USP, works .....lb. .31 - .33
Magnesia, carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .08¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —

Organic Bromides

Ethyl Bromide
Isopropyl Bromide
Bromoform

Allyl Bromide
Trimethylene Chlorobromide
2, 4, 6-Tribromophenol

Amyl Bromides
Butyl Bromides
Trimethylene Bromide

The Bromides are important intermediate chemicals in the synthesis of organic chemicals because the bromine atom is very reactive and easily replaced in chemical processes.

Dow manufactures an extensive list of bromides, and welcomes the opportunity to work with pharmaceutical manufacturers on creating others for special requirements. Its long experience accumulated over the many years since the company pioneered the production of bromine and bromides in this country is at your service—your inquiries are invited.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN
New York • Boston • Philadelphia • Washington • Cleveland • Detroit • Chicago • St. Louis
Houston • San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle
Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

CHEMICAL COMMENTS

Disinfectants Produced from Phenol Derivatives

Phenol derivatives are now being used in the manufacture of many disinfectants. These phenol products, produced by Dow, are known as Dowicides. They are noted for their high germ killing powers which are largely retained in the presence of organic matter. Other important properties: excellent compatibility with cresols, pine oils, and soaps, and effectiveness under alkaline conditions. These qualities indicate the wide adaptability of Dowicides to the manufacture of bactericides and fungicides.

Propylene Glycol Used as Shortening Extender

The food industry is making increasing use of low-cost Dow propylene glycol because of its unusual properties as a solvent, humectant, preservative, and wetting agent. Through the wetting action of this highly purified material it has been found possible to extend the effectiveness of shortening in producing baked goods. Propylene Glycol aids in the dispersion of the shortening throughout the batch with a consequent saving of critical shortening not otherwise possible.

New Aromatic Specialty for Perfumes, Soap, Cosmetics

C64 is a new Dow Aromatic Specialty. It possesses richness and warmth, freshness and sparkle—making it adaptable to both modern and oriental type perfumes. Its odor is powerful and spicy, with a slightly minty touch. A highly stable, crystalline material, C64 blends well with citrus oils and dissolves even in dilute alcohol. It will not discolor milled soap or cosmetic preparations and is therefore a valuable ingredient in the manufacture of those products.

DOW
CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Magnesia carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .11¾- —

Magnesia carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J., except to Atlanta, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestshire, Ocean, and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, to N.Y.C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls. .....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .62 - .67
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l. lb. .50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .51 - .52
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .28 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25¼- —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks.lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons. works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works... ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
84-87%, burlap bgs., c.l., works..ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms..lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars .....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms...lb. .42¾- —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .44¾- —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, liquid, dms..lb. .19¼- —
10% Mn, solid, dms.....lb. .29¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .19 - —
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works. lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .06
fertilizer grade, 66%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.56.00 - —
l.c.l., same or Balto. or Cincinnati... ton.63.00 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs.lb. .05 - .05½
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East. ton.64.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.71.50 - —
Tallate, 4% Mn, dms.....lb. .10¼- .11¼
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 28% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.60.00 -62.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
small, cs. .....lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works..lb. .56 - .58
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .95 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bls.....lb. .10¼- .11
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .18½
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 7.60 - 8.00
synthetic, tech., cns.....lb. No prices.
USP, laevo, cns.....lb. No prices.
racemic, cns. .....lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, dms..lb. .70 - .72
strong, dms. .....lb. 1.68 - 1.70
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.33 - 2.35
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.54 - 3.59
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.32 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms....lb. 4.42 - —
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.74 - 2.76
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .10½- —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. No stocks.
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in.. pkg. No stocks.
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. No stocks.
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.16 - 1.21
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .72 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, Group A, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R...gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Group B, all grades, dms., incl. c.l. frt. alld.....gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4 frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .51¼- —
tanks Zone 1, frt. alld....gal. .34 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .37 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C. Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco, Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16 - —
10 dms. .....lb. .16½- —
1-9 dms. .....lb. .17 - —
hydrogenated, c.l., dlvd....lb. .17¼- —
10 dms., dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —
1-9 dms., dlvd. .....lb. .18¼- —
Acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½- .12
W. of Miss. .....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss. .....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss. .....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss.. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss. .....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .09½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms. incl., c.l., E. Miss., frt. alld..gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .78 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .49 - —
frt. alld. W.....lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....lb. .55½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E.lb. .42½- —
frt. alld. W.....lb. .44½- —

Methyl acetone, synth. East territory is all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all states West of Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms. .....lb. 1.80 - —
bots., cns. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Benzoate, cns. .....lb. .45 - 1.20
Bromide, cns. .....lb. .62 - .65
cyls. .....lb. .55 - .70
Chloride, indust. grade, cyl., works..lb. .16 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works..lb. .14¾- —
single-unit, works.....lb. .14 - —
refrigeration grade, indust. consumers, refrigeration machinery mfgrs., cylinders, dlvd..lb. .33 - —
retail refrigeration consumers or service men, cylinders, dlvd..lb. .41 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Formate, dms. .....lb. .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks.
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices.
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.....lb. .35 - .40
25-50 lbs. .....lb. .37 - .42
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks.
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld....lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100% dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms, wks..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald..lb. 2.20 - —
50-lb. lots, bgs., same basis. lb. 2.30 - —
25-lb. lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., dlvd. E..lb. .12 - .18
Methylenedianilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld..lb. .56 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .57 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd.lb. .0900- .1000
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .1010- .1050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .0900- —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Methylpentanediol, dms., dlvd., works..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
1 and 5-gal. cont., Newark.. lb. .27 - .29
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works. ton.50.00 -60.00
graphite, bulk, Pa.. mines.ton.80.00 - —

Short Cut to Whiteness...

NEW HIGH YIELDS OF QUICK-DRYING PAINT OILS

The striking results attained by Solexol on tallow are typical of the improved quality and yield of products from soybean, cottonseed, fish body and other oils. Sardine body oil, for example, yields a 30% fraction with Iodine Number of 240, suitable as a tung oil extender—a 40% fraction with Iodine Number of 190, equal to linseed oil in drying properties—plus other valuable by-products.

UNTIL recently the refining of animal fats has been one of the slowest and most costly phases in the process of making white soap *white*—for the finest white soaps can be made only from fats and oils that are essentially colorless.

But now, through a totally new process developed by M. W. Kellogg, soap manufacturers are able to obtain premium-grade, white soap fats from low-grade tallows and greases—in greater volume, in a fraction of the time, and at less cost than ever before.

This new process, called Solexol, separates various oil components according to molecular weight and structure—extracting color bodies and eliminating odor fractions in one continuous operation. The yield of colorless, odorless soap oils is equivalent to 99% of the original stock—a percentage hitherto impossible by any other method for refining non-mineral oils.

Improved quality and operational savings such as these are available to any organization engaged in the refining of animal, vegetable and marine oils. For full information as to how the Solexol Process can aid *your* business, write: Glyceride Processes Division, The M. W. Kellogg Company, 225 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

SOLEXOL

Decolorizes, separates, extracts, concentrates and deodorizes:

VEGETABLE OILS

Soybean, Cottonseed, Tall, Linseed, Peanut, Other similar types

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Tallows, Waxes, Greases

MARINE OILS

Fish body oils and liver oils having widely different physical, chemical and vitamin-potency characteristics.

FATTY ACIDS From all sources

Licensed jointly by The M. W. Kellogg Co. and The Chemical Foundation, Inc.

KELLOGG

THE M. W. KELLOGG COMPANY

Engineers and Economists to International Industry

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Houston, Tex. · Toronto, Can. · London, Eng. · Paris, Fr.

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Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¾ - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05½ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07¼ - —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ¼c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l.	lb.	.15¼ - .17¼
spray, bulk, c.l.	lb.	.15¾ - .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.40 - .41
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.41 - .42
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26¾ - .27¼

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).

Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1	gal.	.19 - —
Area 2	gal.	.18½ - —
Area 3	ton.	26.00 - —
Area 4	ton.	29.00 - —
Area 5	ton.	34.60 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).

Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd.	lb.	2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equalized with comp. points	lb.	.06 - .06½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½ - .07½
tanks, works, frt. equalized with comp. points	lb.	.05½ - —
smaller containers; works	lb.	.09 - .10
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., wks., basis 100%	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works	lb.	.15 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. 100% basis	lb.	.32½ - —
solution, dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis	lb.	.37 - .48½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms.	lb.	2.40 - 2.90

Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).

Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.	oz.	8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.70 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.	oz.	9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.	oz.	8.75 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.67 - —
smaller containers, works	lb.	.75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.	lb.	.12 - .18
Musk, nat., Tonquin grains	ozs.	55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.60 -12.00
25 lbs.	lb.	4.70 -12.10
5 lbs.	lb.	4.85 -12.50
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more.	lb.	4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.	lb.	4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.	lb.	4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns.	lb.	1.60 - 2.00
25 lbs.	lb.	1.70 - 2.60
5 lbs.	lb.	1.85 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.	lb.	No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., Brown, bgs.	lb.	.16½ - .17
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.19 - .19½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.	lb.	.22¼ - .23
Montana, brown, bgs.	lb.	.16 - .16¼
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .20½
futures, source	lb.	.17½ - .18
oriental, bgs.	lb.	.10½ - .11
futures, f.o.b. source	lb.	.08 - .08½
Washington, yellow, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Myrobalans, whole, J1, U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	44.00 -45.00
J2, same basis	ton.	41.00 -42.00

N

Naphtha painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.). Solvent (see S).		
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	— - —
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	— - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.033 - —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	— - —
	lb.	— - —
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0410- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0435- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0375- —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, c.l., works	lb.	.09½ - —
50-lb. cs., same basis	lb.	.09¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis	lb.	.11 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works.	lb.	7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	13.75 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.	ton.	17.25 - —

Nepheline syenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.

Narcolin, crys., cns.	lb.	1.70 - 1.95
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).		
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.	lb.	No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.	lb.	.32 - .33
Salt, bbls.	lb.	.14 - .14½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works, kilo.		10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs., to dealers, frt. allowed over 50 lbs.	lb.	.383 - —
tins, 10 lbs.	lb.	1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	lb.	6.50 - 7.50
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	20.00 -24.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.09 - —
tanks	lb.	.07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.26 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis.	lb.	.27 - —
Ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.28 - —
ester-soluble, 5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight	lb.	.25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks	ton.	108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

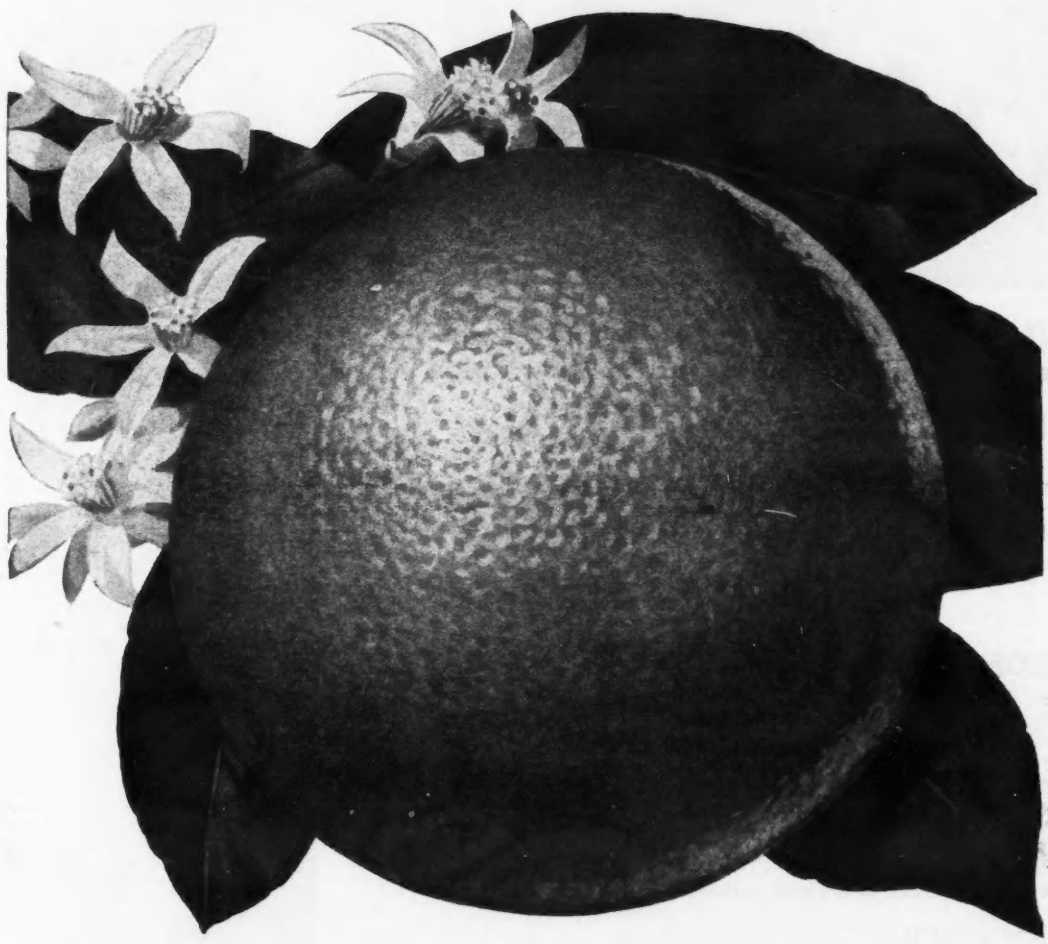
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, unit-ton.		4.00 - 4.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton.		3.80+.40- —
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.	lb.	.24 - .25
Nitropropane 1, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
2, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
Nutgalls, bgs.	lb.	.44 - .50
Nutmegs, West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.88 - .90
futures	lb.	.80 - .81
Banda, bgs., futures	lb.	.70 - .71
Nux vomica, bls.	lb.	.09½ - .10
powder, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.12 - .18

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks
Octane, 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. 3.	gal.	.15½ - —
l.c.l., G. 3	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals., G. 3	gal.	.55 - —
tanks, G. 3	gal.	.13 - —

Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).

Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde)		
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.	lb.	4.90 - —
sweet, ex., dms., cns.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Oil, angelica root, bots.	lb.	110.00 -275.00
Seed, bots.	lb.	115.00 -265.00
Anilin (see A).		
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.50
Russian, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns.	lb.	.95 - .85
Avocado, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks	lb.	No prices
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.35 - 2.00
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns.	lb.	1.43 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns.	lb.	2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.	lb.	4.95 - 6.50
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).		
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.	lb.	4.60 - 5.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).		
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms.	lb.	2.70 - 2.90
redistilled, USP IX, cns.	lb.	2.85 - 3.20
Calamus, cns.	lb.	20.00 -30.00
Camphor, white, nat., cns.	lb.	.75 - 1.25
synthetic, dms.	lb.	.15 - .35
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.	lb.	10.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).		
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	5.50 - 6.75
Oil, cardamom, bots.	lb.	22.50 -30.00
Cassia, USP, cns.	lb.	3.50 - 6.50
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	No prices
l.c.l.	lb.	No prices
cold-pressed, U.S.P., ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.33½ - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½ - —
tanks	lb.	.32½ - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.40 - .42½
l.c.l.	lb.	.40½ - .43
tanks	lb.	.39 - .41½
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.38½ - .41
l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - .41½
unbodied, tanks	lb.	.37½ - .40
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.33¼ - .34¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.34¼ - .35¾
tanks	lb.	.32¼ - .35¾
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms.	lb.	.18 - .20
75% (62-64% fat), dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.45 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns.	lb.	.89 - 1.30
dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.20
Celeryseed, bots.	lb.	17.00 -22.50
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	.56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).		
Cinnamon bark oil, bots.	lb.	82.00 -60.00
leaf, dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.	lb.	2.25 - 2.75
Java, cns.	lb.	4.75 - —
Clove, USP, cns.	lb.	1.50 - 1.85
Coconut, Ceylon type, tankcars.	lb.	.23 - —
tankcars, Pac. Coast	lb.	.22 - —
refined, Cochin type	lb.	.27 - .27¼
deodorized, ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.31 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	gal.	No prices
tanks	gal.	No prices
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms.	gal.	2.00 - 3.70
Coriander, bots.	lb.	17.50 -22.50



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U. S. P.

Oil, corn, crude, tanks, works..lb. .36½- .37
refined, tanks, works.....lb. .40 - .42
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .08 Nom.
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works (see Cottonseed Oil market report).
deodorized, winterized, salad, dms., c.l..lb. .41 Nom.
l.c.l. .....lb. .41½- —
tankcars .....lb. .40 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08 Nom.
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 8.00 -15.00
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 9.50 -22.00
Cypress, bots. .....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, USP, rect., 80-90%, cns..lb. 1.18 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. .....lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.55
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.80
Fishliver, dms., 8,000 to 15,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .23 - .25
15,000 to 30,000 units per gram..per million units. .25 - .27
30,000 to 60,000 units per gram..per million units. .26½- .28
60,000 to 100,000 units per gram..per million units. .28 - .30
over 100,000 units per gram. per million units. .30 - .32
concentrates, dms., 200,000 or more A units per gram. per million units. .40 - .45
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).

Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns...lb.15.50 -28.00
Bourbon, cns.....lb.14.00 -22.00
Russian, cns. .....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.10.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.45
California, bots., cns.....lb. 1.78 - 2.50
Grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. No prices
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. No prices
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. No prices
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. No prices
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. No prices
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.00 -13.50
imported, USP.....lb.14.00 -15.00
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. .....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester..lb.10.00 -17.00
30-32% ester .....lb. 5.75 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.12.50 - —
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns...lb. 1.85 - 3.10
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Messina, cns. ..... 3.40 - 4.00
Terpeneless, bots. .....lb.40.00 -50.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.90 - 3.40
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns..lb. No stocks
Wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.00 - 7.20
West Indian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.lb.13.00 -15.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .3950- .3960
l.c.l. .....lb. .3990- .4040
tankcars .....lb. .3850- .3860
tankwagon .....lb. .3870- .3880
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.

Oil, linseed, replacement, dms., c.l..lb. .3550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3620- .3660
tankcars .....lb. .3460- —
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks. gal. .23 - .25
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks, gal. .18½- .19
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-35 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .31
cylinder oils, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .17 - .19
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15½- .20
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .26 - .36
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .28 - .38
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....db. 8.50 -10.50
Mineral, white (see Oil, white).
Mandarin, cns.....lb. 5.25 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l..lb. .30½- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .32 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .29 - —
tanks .....lb. .28 - —
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., c.l.....lb. .30 - —

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, ret. dms., wks. lb. .52 - —
20°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
30°, ret. dms., works.....lb. .49 - —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.150.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots. .....lb.180.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, cns.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, tankcars....lb. .34½- —
dms., carlots .....lb. .35½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .35¾- —
Oleo, extra, tcs., Chicago....lb. .32 Nom.
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
extra fine .....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible, Calif., 3%-½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. No prices
imported, dms.....gal. 7.10 - 7.25
foots, dms., c.l.....lb. No prices
tankcars .....lb. No prices
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.85
Messina, coppers.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Palm, Niger, dms.....lb. No prices
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 8.50 - 9.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. No prices
Paraffin, 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.3..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls. extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
Patchouli, imported, cns....lb.38.00 -98.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.lb. .37 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E.lb. .08 Nom.
refined, dms. .....lb. .39 Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 3.85 - 3.95
import, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms...lb. 7.55 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.30 - 8.75
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 5.75
Pine, destructive dist., dms., c.l., extra, wks., South. gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .61 - —
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.gal. .80 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.65
gal. .18 - —
tankwagon .....gal. .13½- —
light, dms. .....gal. .16½- —
tankwagon .....gal. .12½- —
Rapeseed, dms., c.l.....lb. .32 Nom.
Red, single dist., ret. dms...lb. .31¼- .32¼
tanks, dlvd., E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - —
double dist., ret. dms.....lb. .33¾- .34¾
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.31.25 -40.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb.16.00 -21.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .23½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .30½- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .32 - —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .29 - —
tanks .....lb. .28 - —
Sassafras, artificial .....lb. .80 - 1.10
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.30
Savin, cns. .....lb. 5.75 -16.00
Savory, cns. .....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks .....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.27.00 - —
Soybean, crude, tankcars, mills. lb. .33 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l....lb. .3583- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3620- —
tankcars .....lb. .3483- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .3413- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3450- —
tankcars .....lb. .3313- —
winterized, ref. tankcars..lb. .36½- .37
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .16 Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .08 Nom.
Spearmint, dms. .....lb.12.25 -15.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms...lb. No prices
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. No prices
Spruce, cns., dms.....lh. 2.35 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. No prices
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, North, cns....lb. 4.50 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. No prices
l.c.l., works.....ton. No prices
tanks, works.....ton. No prices
Refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08½- .09½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l., Chicago..lb. .27 - —
Tansy, cns. .....lb.12.00 - —
Tar, pine, crude, dms., extra, c.l., works, South..gal. .36½- —
l.c.l., works, South....gal. .38½- —
tanks, works, South....gal. .30½- —
rectified, USP, l.c.l. dms. extra, wks., South..gal. .57 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, red, NF, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.65
white, cns. .....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
technical, cns. .....lb. .75 - .90
Tung, dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .40½
tankcars .....lb. .38 - .38½
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.34.00 -42.50
Haitian .....lb.29.50 -35.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50

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The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

AMUSKAL
A high carbon chain chemical giving surprising lift to perfume products to which it is added. It also enhances lasting qualities—very little goes a long way. Economical to use. Write for sample and prices.

CETYL SALICYLATE
Try in your creams to improve texture.

ALDEHYDE FK
Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor. Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

RESEDALIA
A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

TUBEROL
Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

VIOLETTONE
A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACETALDEHYDE
Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

These are a few of our recently developed products.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST.

Cyclamal An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal. Five times stronger. Economical to use.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

AROMATICS DIVISION

Oil, white, mineral, tech., f.o.b., N. Y., 50-60 vis., dms., incl., c.l. ..gal. .42 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .44 - .48
65-75 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .47 - .52
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .51 - .56
125/135 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .64 - .66
145/155 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .66 - .70
175/185 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .68 - .72
200/210 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .70 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .73 - .77
335/345 vis., dms., dms. incl., c.l. ..gal. .76 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .80 - .85
55, 70 and 85 vis., non-ret. dms., San Francisco. gal. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .47 - .50
100 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .56½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .57½- .61½
145 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .64 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .66 - .68
180 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .69½- —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .71½- .74½
240 vis., non-ret. dms., 65 dms., San Francisco. gal. .81 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .83 - .86
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms. Wintergreen, natural, North, cns. ..lb. 5.50 -17.25
South, cns. ..... lb. 3.65 - 6.00
Synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.55
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 10.00 -12.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots. .lb. 15.00 -24.00
first, bots. ..... lb. 12.50 -17.00
second, bots. ..... lb. 7.50 14.00
third, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 9.00
Oleostearin, loose, Chicago....lb. No prices
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.00 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.30 -21.55
gran. ..... lb. 22.70 -29.95
powd. ..... lb. 22.70 -29.95
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .65 - .95
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .24 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, dinitroanilin toner...lb. 1.15 - —
Molybdate, bbls. ..... lb. .37½- —
Orthonitroanilin toner, bbls., kgs., works..lb. .86 - 1.05
Persian, bbls. ..... lb. .80 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .18½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .20½- —
Mont., Wyo., Colo., N. Mex..lb. .20¼- —
other points. ..... lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc...lb. .20½- —
Ariz., etc. ..... lb. .21 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .20¾- —
other points. ..... lb. .20¼- —
Orange flowers, bls. ..... lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Sweet, bls. ..... lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Italian, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- .25½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Verona, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Orthoamylphenol, dms., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. .....lb. .60 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol, 30.4° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .22
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
29° C., min., M.P., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- .10
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .07 - —

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthonitroanilin, dms. ..... lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrodiphenyl, tech., grade A., dms., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .11 - —
grade B, dms., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. ..... lb. .06 - .09
Orthophenetidin, dms. ..... lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. ..... lb. .18 - .19
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .32 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls. ..... lb. .15 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots. .....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 6.40 - —
small lots, works. ..... lb. 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs. ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots. ..... oz. 7.25 - 7.60
Sulphate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35

Paprika, Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .37½- .38
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .43 - .45
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .52
Para-anisidin, dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bots., works. ..... lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .14 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .06 - .06¼
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
123-125 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0610- .0645
125-127 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0610- .0655
128-130 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0640- .0675
130-132 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0665- —
133-135 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0695- .0710
135-137 ASTM, refinery.lb. .0720- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works. ..... lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .13 - —
10-gal. dms., works. ..... lb. .16 - —
USP, cbys. ..... lb. .49 - .62
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works....lb. .44 - —

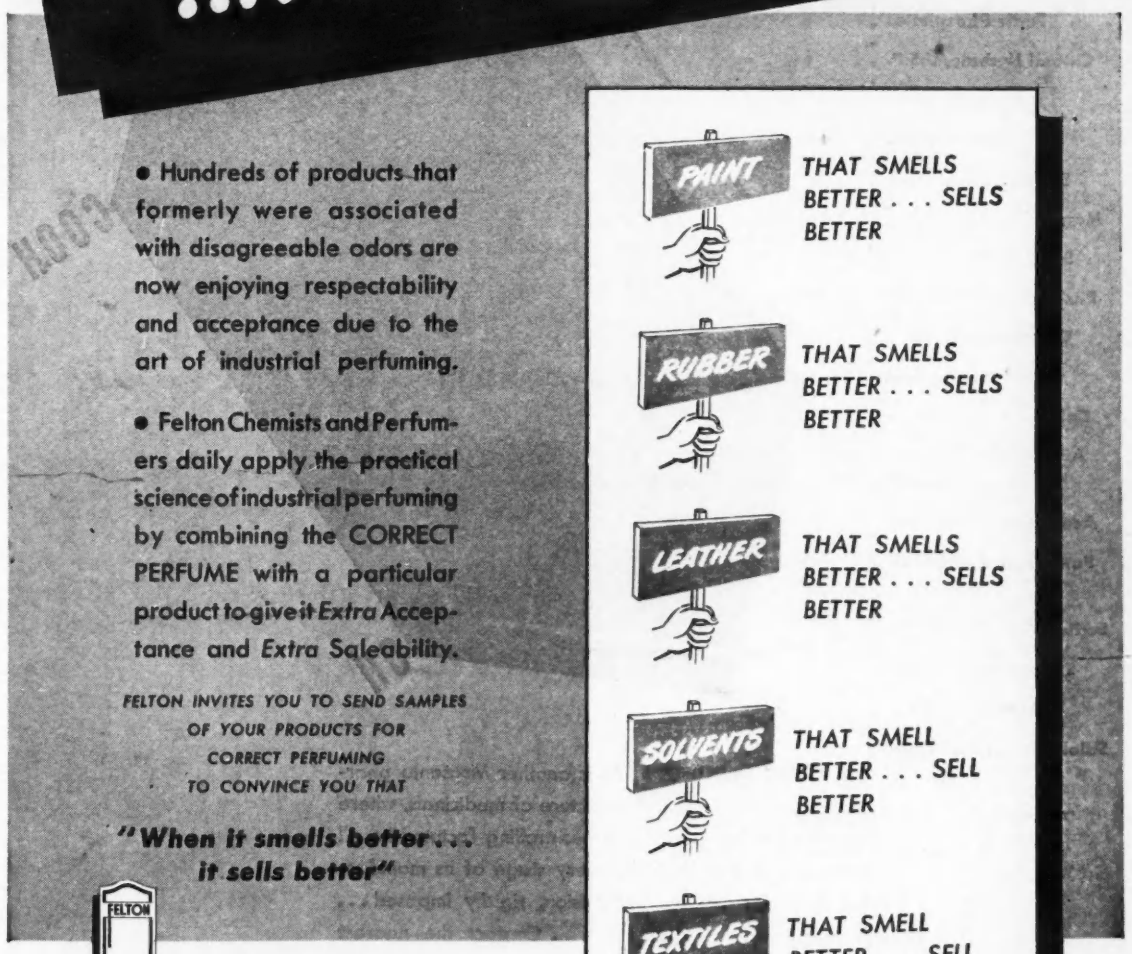
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. East..lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .38
Passion flower herb, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Patchouli leaves, bls. ..... lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000 units.. 100,000 units. .21 - —
sodium, bots.....100,000 units. .27 - —
cryst., sodium, bots.100,000 units. .31 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000 units.... 100,000 units. .25 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .25
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works, lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .34 - .36
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3. ..... gal. .07½- .07¾
28°-38° C., laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3. ..... gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3. ..... gal. .20 - —
Pepper, black, bgs. ..... lb. .85 - .86
futures, bgs., Feb. ..... lb. .52 - .54
Red, capsicum, Louisiana, longs, new crop, bgs., shipment point..lb. .30 - .31
sports, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks
Niger, bgs. ..... lb. .45 - .46
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. .56 - .57
Mexican, long. ..... lb. .50 - .51
White, bgs. ..... lb. .58 - .59

Peppermint, dom., USP, bls...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported, USP, bls. ..... lb. .96 - 1.00
Perchloroethylene dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .09¼- —
Zone 2, same basis. ..... lb. .09¾- —
Zone 3, same basis. ..... lb. .10¼- —
Zone 4, same basis. ..... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, same basis. ..... lb. .10¼- —
Zone 3, same basis. ..... lb. .10¾- —
Zone 4, same basis. ..... lb. .10¾- —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3..lb. .021 - —
golden topas, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .032 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .024 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .028 - —
USP, amber, non-ret dms., c.l. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06 - —
extra, amber, dms., c.l. ....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06¼- —
cream, c.l., dms. ..... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08¾- —
snow, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .09¾- —
soft, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .08¾- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .06½- —

When it Smells better ...It sells better!


• Hundreds of products that formerly were associated with disagreeable odors are now enjoying respectability and acceptance due to the art of industrial perfuming.
• Felton Chemists and Perfumers daily apply the practical science of industrial perfuming by combining the CORRECT PERFUME with a particular product to give it Extra Acceptance and Extra Saleability.
FELTON INVITES YOU TO SEND SAMPLES OF YOUR PRODUCTS FOR CORRECT PERFUMING TO CONVINCE YOU THAT
"When it smells better... it sells better"
PAINT THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER
RUBBER THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER
LEATHER THAT SMELLS BETTER . . . SELLS BETTER
SOLVENTS THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER
TEXTILES THAT SMELL BETTER . . . SELL BETTER
and this holds true with a great many other products

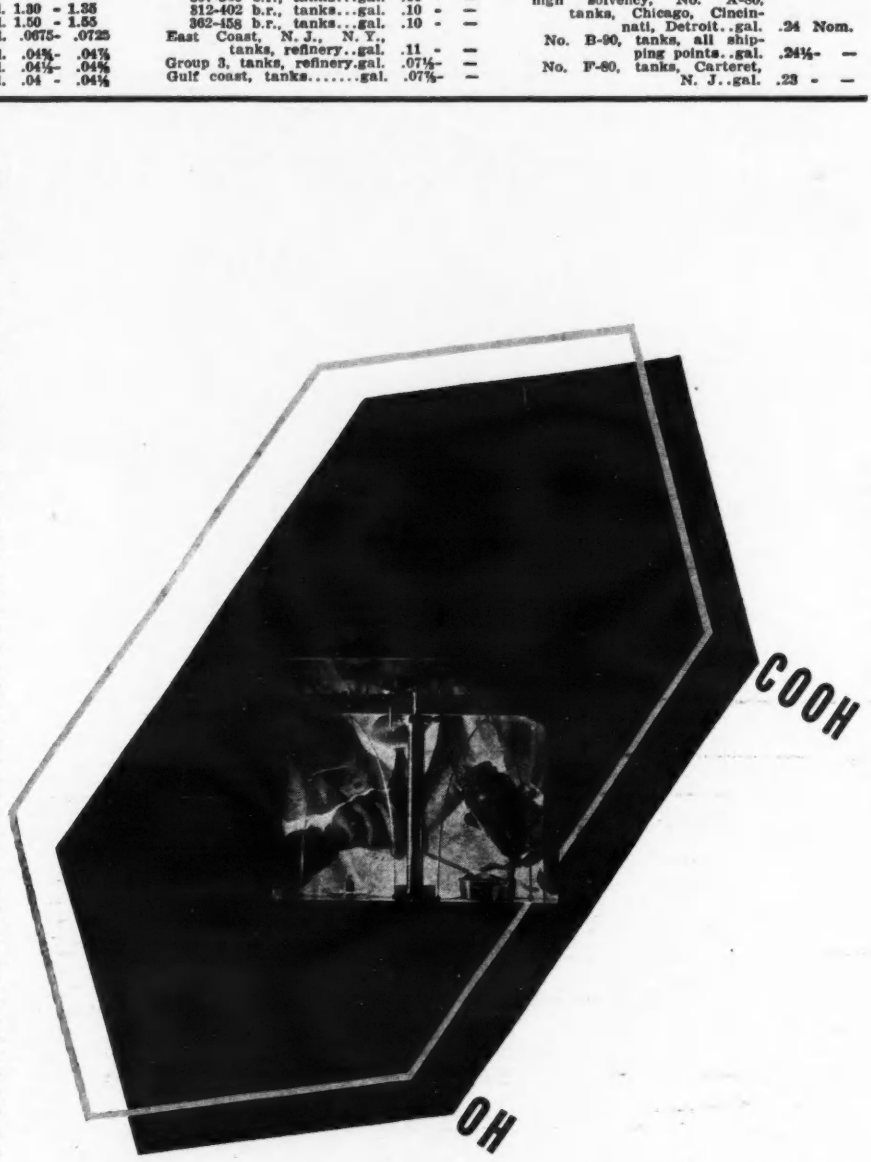
FELTON
CHEMICAL CO., INC.
599 JOHNSON AVENUE, BROOKLYN 6, NEW YORK
Branches in Boston • Dallas • Philadelphia
San Francisco • Los Angeles • St. Louis • Chicago
Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver • Winnipeg

MANUFACTURERS OF AROMATIC CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS, PERFUMES AND FLAVORS

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells,		
California, heavy grades..	bbl.	1.28 - 1.89
Illinois	bbl.	1.60 - 1.82
Kentucky, Union County..	bbl.	1.72 - 1.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	1.19 - 1.96
Montana	bbl.	1.30 - 1.79
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	1.28 - 1.70
Pennsylvania, lower field.	bbl.	3.30 - 3.55
Upper field	bbl.	1.76 - 3.30
Texas East	bbl.	1.30 - 1.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	1.38 - 1.81
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.28 - 1.70
Panhandle	bbl.	1.28 - 1.70
West	bbl.	1.15 - 1.57
Wyoming	bbl.	.95 - 1.70
Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.20 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
30°-60°, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.20 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.20 - —
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2,	gal.	.04½- —
No. 3	gal.	.04¼- —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks,	gal.	.0640- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.30 - 1.35
light	bbl.	1.50 - 1.55
diesel	gal.	.0675- .0725
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.04¾- .04⅞
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½- .04¾
No. 3	gal.	.04 - .04⅛
Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at ref'y, Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.	gal.	.04⅜- .05½
No. 1, straw	gal.	.04⅜- —
No. 2, straw	gal.	.04½- .04⅝
No. 3	gal.	.04 - .04½
No. 6	bbl.	1.15 - 1.35
range	gal.	.04½- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1	lb.	.06⅝- .07
No. 2	gal.	.06¼- .06⅞
No. 3	gal.	.06¼- .06⅞
36-40 gravity	gal.	.06½- —
Bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.02 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.82 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.06½- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	1.93 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.93 - —
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.02 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.93 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.02 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.06 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.04 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.98 - —
Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles	gal.	.11 - —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.12½- —
Group 3 benzol type, tanks,	gal.	.08⅝- .09⅜
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.08⅝- .09⅜
San Francisco	gal.	.11½- —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
Mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 170-250 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
205-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
244-362 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11½- —
307-360 b.r., tanks	gal.	.11 - —
312-402 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.07½- —
Gulf coast, tanks	gal.	.07⅝- —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.14½- —
Boston	gal.	.13 - —
Buffalo	gal.	.13½- —
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11½- —
Chicago	gal.	.1400- —
Detroit	gal.	.1710- —
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.143 - —
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.13½- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.12 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.13½- —
Providence	gal.	.15 - —
Rochester	gal.	.13½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.149 - —
Syracuse	gal.	.15½- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.14½- —
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.12 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.13 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery	gal.	.08¼- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.06½- —
Chicago	gal.	.14½- —
Detroit	gal.	.15½- —
New York	gal.	.12 - —
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.1470- —
high-solvency, No. 3, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J.	gal.	.16 - .22½
No. 30, tanks, same basis,	gal.	.17 - .22
No. 40, tanks, same basis,	gal.	.17¼- .28
No. A-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.21½- —
high solvency, No. A-80, tanks, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit	gal.	.24 Nom.
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points	gal.	.24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J.	gal.	.23 - —
Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo	gal.	.12 - —
do.	gal.	.12½- —
Richmond	gal.	.12 - —
Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.11 - —
California, 64-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles..	gal.	.11½- —
San Francisco	gal.	.12 - —
Portland, Seattle	gal.	.12 - —
E. Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery	gal.	.081 - .08125
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06¾- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks	gal.	.14 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.140 - —
Chicago	gal.	.163 - —
Detroit	gal.	.165 - —
Milwaukee	gal.	.164 - —
Minneapolis	gal.	.13½- —
Newark	gal.	.13 - —
New York	gal.	.13½- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.14½- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.160 - —
St. Louis	gal.	.11½- —
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco tanks	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.08¼- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.12 - —
Stoddard (C.S. 8-33), at refinery):—		
California (San Francisco), tanks	gal.	.07½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks	gal.	.08¼- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.13 - —
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14½- —
Chicago	gal.	.16½- —
Detroit	gal.	.15½- —
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540- —
Minneapolis	gal.	.13½- —
Newark	gal.	.12 - —
New York	gal.	.11½- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.13 - —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.14½- —
St. Louis	gal.	.15½- —
Syracuse	gal.	.09¾- —
Sulphonates, 68% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09¾- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- .10¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾- —
tanks, works	lb.	3.60 - —
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.11 - .12⅛
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., wks., frt. equald.	lb.	.11¾- .13
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .10½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11 - .11¼
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾- .12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .10½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½- .13
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 - .13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10½- .11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	5.35 - 7.50
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms.,	lb.	4.65 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	7.10 - —
smaller lots	lb.	1.75 - —
Yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	13.75 -14.75
smaller lots	lb.	12.00 -12.65
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or more, works	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	.87 - .92
pure, bots.	lb.	.80 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.	lb.	.82 - .87
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	.40 - —
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots.	lb.	.54 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	2.35 - 2.50
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	4.00 - 5.15
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.15 - 3.00
tech., fib. dms.	lb.	5.35 - 7.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	4.65 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).		
Phosphate rock, Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.	long ton.	7.10 - —
70%-68%, same basis	long ton.	1.75 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	13.75 -14.75
75%-74%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	12.00 -12.65
77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis	long ton.	.10 - —
entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.		
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	.85 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	.87 - .92
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	.80 - —
Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	.82 - .87
72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% i. & a., same basis	long ton.	.40 - —
29% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	.54 - —
30% P_2O_5, same basis	long ton.	2.35 - 2.50
finely ground, 31% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	4.00 - 5.15
32% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	2.15 - 3.00
33% P_2O_5, same basis	short ton.	5.35 - 7.50
Phosphorus, red amerphous, cs.	lb.	4.65 - —
tins, export	lb.	.33 - .36
yellow, cns.	lb.	.55 - —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 - .27
Oxychloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs.	lb.	.13 - .14
Trichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.26 - .27
l.c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb.	.12½- .15
kgs., works	lb.	.35 - .40
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver	lb.	.45 - .50
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.15½- —
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).	lb.	.07 - .08
Picrotoxin, bots.	oz.	8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.25 - 6.50
Nitrate, bots., vials	oz.	5.15 - 6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.24½- .25
Pinetar, retort, dms., extra, c.l., works, South	gal.	.36½- —
l.c.l., works, dms., extra	gal.	.38½- —
l.c.l., whse., N.Y.C., dms., extra	gal.	.47¾- —
tanks, works, South	gal.	.30½- —

monsanto pharmaceuticals

Benzyl Benzoate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Glycerophosphates
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Ferric Phosphates
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Magnesium Phosphates
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)



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MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	1.10 - 1.15
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots.	lb.	16.00 -17.00
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.90 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	24.20 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.10½ - .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works	lb.	.04 - —
Linseed, dms.	lb.	No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pine, dms.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
stands, 200 lbs.	stand.	6.00 - —
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.10¼ - .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Podophyllin, dms.	lb.	12.25 -12.50
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.16 - .17
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.31½- —
20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.32½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.33½- .35½
Water-clear, polystyrene, 7c. per lb. less than plain colors.		
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb.	.60 - .70
Seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.20 Nom.
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20 Nom.
Dutch	lb.	.22½- .23
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .21½
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb.	.82 - .84
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.20 - .22
powd., dms.	lb.	.23 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾- .11½
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.		
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00 - —
ton lots, works	ton.	218.50 - —
less ton lots, works	ton.	223.50 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms.	lb.	.23 - .26
Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.15½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.20 - .23
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25 - —
liquid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 - —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.25 - —
solid	100 lbs.	8.75 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0337½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.03¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03½- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07½- —
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	.25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .11½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .130
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.0973- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.119 - .130
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse.	lb.	.16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.33½- .33½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.30 - —
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.	lb.	.34 - .38
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	.72 - .75
Iodide, dms.	lb.	1.75 - 1.78
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.20 - —
25% K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	.21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.	lb.	.19 - .21
powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports	unit-ton.	.53½- —
granular, 50-52% K_2O ex vessel U. S. ports.	unit-ton.	.53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M. are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.		
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).		
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	.23 - .24
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.10 - .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.20¾- .21¼
USP, dms., works	lb.	.22½- .23
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.16 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb.	.13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .58
Yellow, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	200.00 - —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be. ret. drums, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst.	lb.	.30½- .33½
powd., bbls.	lb.	.14½- .17
tech., dom., bulk* basis, 90-95% K_2O_4, min. 90%, ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25 - —
West coast potash ports, same basis.	ton.	39.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms.	lb.	.62 - .70
Triocyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide).		
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports.	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - .48
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms.	lb.	.50 - .55
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.40 - .45
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.50 - .60
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.50 - .65
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	5.00 - —
Propane, industrial grade, tanks, Group 3.	gal.	.03¾- —
Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla, bls.	lb.	.60 - .65
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾- —
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots	lb.	.04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.27 - .28
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum, concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works.	lb.	9.25 - 9.30
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works.	gal.	6.65 - —
odorless base, dms., works.	gal.	6.75 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works.	gal.	10.00 - —
Pyrethrum, flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.	lb.	.33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	gal.	1.55 - 1.90
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis.	lb.	.55 - .55½
Pyridoxin, 100-gram lots	kilo.	750.00 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	long-ton.	8.00 -10.00
Pyronate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	gal.	.70 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.70 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. of Miss.	gal.	.60 - —
Pyronate prices W. of Miss. 2c. per gal. higher.		
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).		
Pyrophylite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines.	ton.	10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	13.00 -13.00
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis	ton.	11.50 - —
Pyrophylite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.		
Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17 - —
black, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
gray, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.	lb.	.14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., wks.	lb.	.17 - —
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17 - —
transparent, cs., works	lb.	.19 - —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.	lb.	.14 - —
white, cs., works	lb.	.17 - —

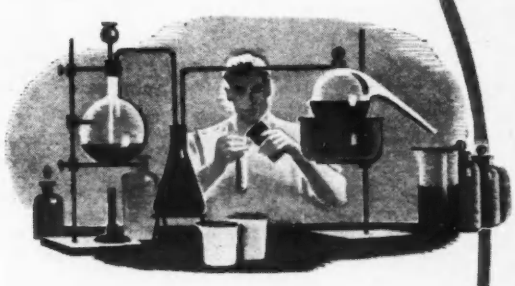
Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.09 - .12
Quebracho extract, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond.	lb.	.07¼- —
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	No prices
33% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	No prices
tanks, works.	lb.	No prices
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	No prices
Quebracho extract prices based on $20 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.		
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Quercitron crystals, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
solid, bxs.	lb.	.27 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net)	flask.	87.00 -89.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	No stocks
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, USP, cns.	oz.	No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32 - .50

SHELL CHEMICAL markets these

ORGANIC CHEMICALS

ACETONE	$CH_3.CO.CH_3$
ALLYL ALCOHOL	$CH_2{:}CH.CH_2OH$
ALLYL CHLORIDE	$CH_2{:}CH.CH_2Cl$
CYCLOHEXANE	C_6H_{12}
DIACETONE ALCOHOL	$CH_3.CO.CH_2.COH(CH_3)_2$
DIISOBUTYLENE	$CH_2{:}C(CH_3).CH_2.C(CH_3)_3$ & $(CH_3)_2.C{:}CH.C(CH_3)_3$
EPICHLOROHYDRIN	$CH_2Cl.CH\langle O \rangle CH_2$
GLYCEROL DICHLOROHYDRIN	$CH_2Cl.CHCl.CH_2OH$ & $CH_2Cl.CHOH.CH_2Cl$
ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, Refined 99%	$CH_3CHOH.CH_3$
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	$CH_3.CO.C_2H_5$
MESITYL OXIDE	$CH_3.CO.CH{:}C(CH_3)_2$
METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL	$(CH_3)_2CH.CH_2.CH(OH)CH_3$
METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	$CH_3.CO.CH_2.CH(CH_3)_2$
SECONDARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$CH_3.CHOH.C_2H_5$
TERTIARY BUTYL ALCOHOL	$(CH_3)_3.COH$



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R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .72 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .57 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher divd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago divd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - 1.15
maroon, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.00 - 1.10
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - 1.05
Orange-red, bbls., same bass..lb. .95 - 1.00
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40, dms., bulk, works..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 6.10 - —
Crocus martis (see Red, purple, oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Red, eosin toner, bbls., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works..lb. .85 - .92
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09 - .09¼
80-85%, bgs., same basis..lb. .07¼- .07¾
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .06¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.32 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, chlorinated, kgs.lb. .97 - —
concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .80 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Red, purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.60 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .06½- .07
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.25 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works...lb. .02¾- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .03 - —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .03¼- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .03½- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .03¾- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermillion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .22½- .48
Quicksilver, bbls. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., flb. dms..lb. 2.48 - 2.50
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works....lb. 1.70 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin, bots. .....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .24 - .26
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .08½- .09
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12½- .13
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.85 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 8.95 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 9.00 - —
X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.10 - —
Rotenone, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 -24.00
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.75 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls. .....lb. .45 - .46

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin, insoluble and soluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.38.00 -39.00
Safrol, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
Sage, Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
futures .....lb. .19 - .19½
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Greek, bls.....lb. .29 - .29½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Salicin, bots., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
flb. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.15.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.20.00 - —
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.16.90 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.23.40 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.20.00 -26.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.50
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.75 -10.25
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00 -185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls...lb. .45 - .50
Honduras .....lb. .55 - .56
Mexican, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .21 - .21½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .12½
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10-lb. lots.. lb. 1.85 - —
cs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .27 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
2, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
3, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .24 - .29
Pods, bls.....lb. .53 - .54
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .71 - —
Boston .....lb. .72 - —
Chicago .....lb. .72½- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .74½- —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots. lb. .78½- —
Boston .....lb. .79½- —
Chicago .....lb. .80 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .82 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to prices: (1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
Superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .72 - .73
Chicago .....lb. .72½- .73
Pacific coast.....lb. .75 - .76
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .67 - .68
Chicago .....lb. .67½- .68½
Pacific coast.....lb. .70 - .71
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 90 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works.. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.00 -38.00
96%-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.. ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion.....oz. .84¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .75¾- —
Nitrate, 250-oz. bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .55¼- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .55¾- —
single 250-oz. lots.....oz. .55¾- —
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .390 - —
Proteinate, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .325 - —
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .87 - .88
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 - —
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41

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Liquid Chlorine . . . Chlorine Dioxide . . . Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua . . . HTH Products . . . Fused Alkali Products . . . Synthetic Salt Cake . . . Dry Ice . . . Carbonic Gas . . . Sodium Chlorite Products . . . Sodium Methylate

Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .63 - .65
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
cut, imp., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls. .....lb. .30 - .31
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .06½- .10
cryst., NF, bbls., kgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene sulphate, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bags, c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .10 - .16½
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- .18¾
Arsenite, grey, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Soda arsenite, gray ¾c. higher in Chi., 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.... 100 lbs. 2.63 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.78 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.13 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.73 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.68 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.03 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.18 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.08 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., zone 1.. 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., Zone 1.. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.
Soda ash sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 96° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 96°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kans., Neb., W. of 96°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more.lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.57½- 2.50
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¾- .08⅞
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00- 3.10
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35° bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
dms., works .....lb. .25 - .26
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -12.00

Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate, Soda sal).

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
3, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - —
4, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
liquid, 50%, buyers' tanks, works, dry basis.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.85 - —
2, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
3, dlvd .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
4, dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.95 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse.
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.

Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07 - .08½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¾- .10
Soda chromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
powd., bbls, ...lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14¼- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works, dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., works....lb. .11½- .13

Soda fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —

Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.

Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .060- .065
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .0790
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Glycerophosphate, N.F., cryst., bbls..lb. 1.90 - —
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.95 - —
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.10 - —
50%, cbys .....lb. .85 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½- .19
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodide, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Mandelate, dms. .....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, works...ton.113.00 - —

Ammonia metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

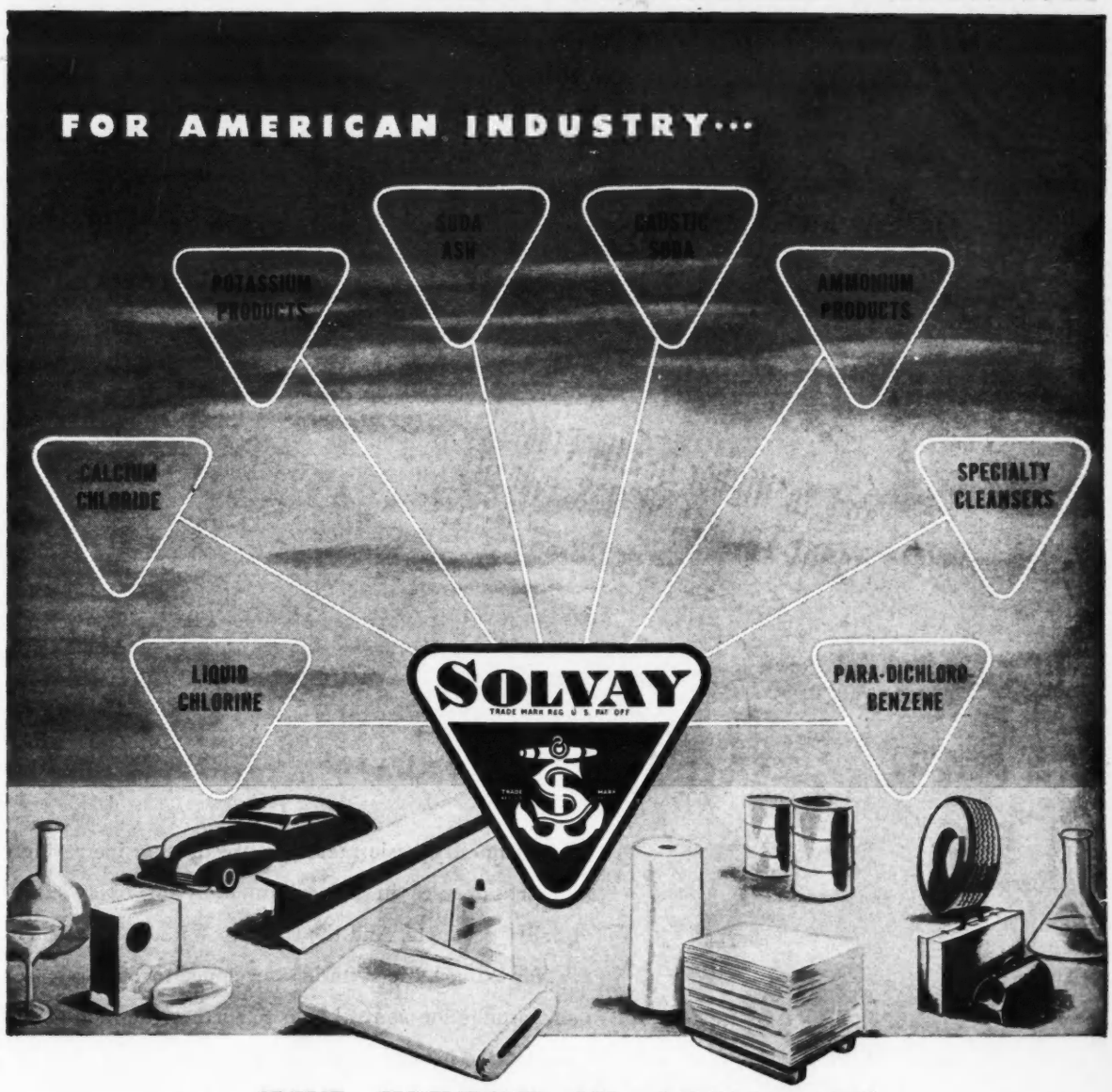
Metanilate, bgs. .....lb. .48 - —

Soda metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., New York...100 lbs. 3.90 - 4.35
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., New York...100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.75
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works .....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works .....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works. lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .46 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.32.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons.. 100 lbs. — - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. — - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.41.50 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.38.50 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West coast, ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, lbs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.65
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —

Soda perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .159 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 3.90 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —

USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. 40c. higher.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., works, frt. equald...100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Sal, bgs., c.l .....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works, c.l.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works, c.l.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —



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Soda salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .95 - 1.15
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.30
tanks, works.....ton 15.00 - —
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.00
tanks, works.....ton 27.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .07½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
solid, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.15 - 4.50
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Soda sulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
liquid, 88%, tanks, basis 100%, works..lb. .04 - —
Sulphoxylate, formaldehyde, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .17½- —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Tripolyyhosphate, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- .08½
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate, tech., bgs.....lb. 1.20 - —
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Soda - cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont., 125-250 lbs..lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb. 10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridin, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, coaltar, dms., works. gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal.. gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - .38
Soybean protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .23 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .23½- —
smaller lots- works...lb. .25½- .32
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns.oz. 2.95 - 3.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .01¾- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .05½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .12 - .16
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 4.47 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.62 - —
Chicago, c.l.....100 lbs. 4.02 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.58 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.73 - —
Chicago, c.l.....100 lbs. 4.13 - —
Cornstarch prices above are for paper bags; cotton bags are 20c. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .08½- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs.....lb. .0580- .0630
Staveseacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals....gram. 4.80 - —
wholesalers .....gram. 3.64 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms..lb. .50 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton. 58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila.lb. .40 - .42
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.06
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works.ton. 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots. .....oz. 30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. .....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton. 16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton. 17.50 - —
export .....long ton. 20.00 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs. lb. .18 - .36
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.90
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.60
light, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.60
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 25c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
roll, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.40
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.60
Chloride, 25-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .06¼
l.c.l., works .....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .065 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .095 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .06 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .044 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. — - —
Iodide, bots, jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .11 - .13½
Superphosphate, pulvedized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a. Balto..unit-ton. .74 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .56 - .59
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .60

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash. 68½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charges from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

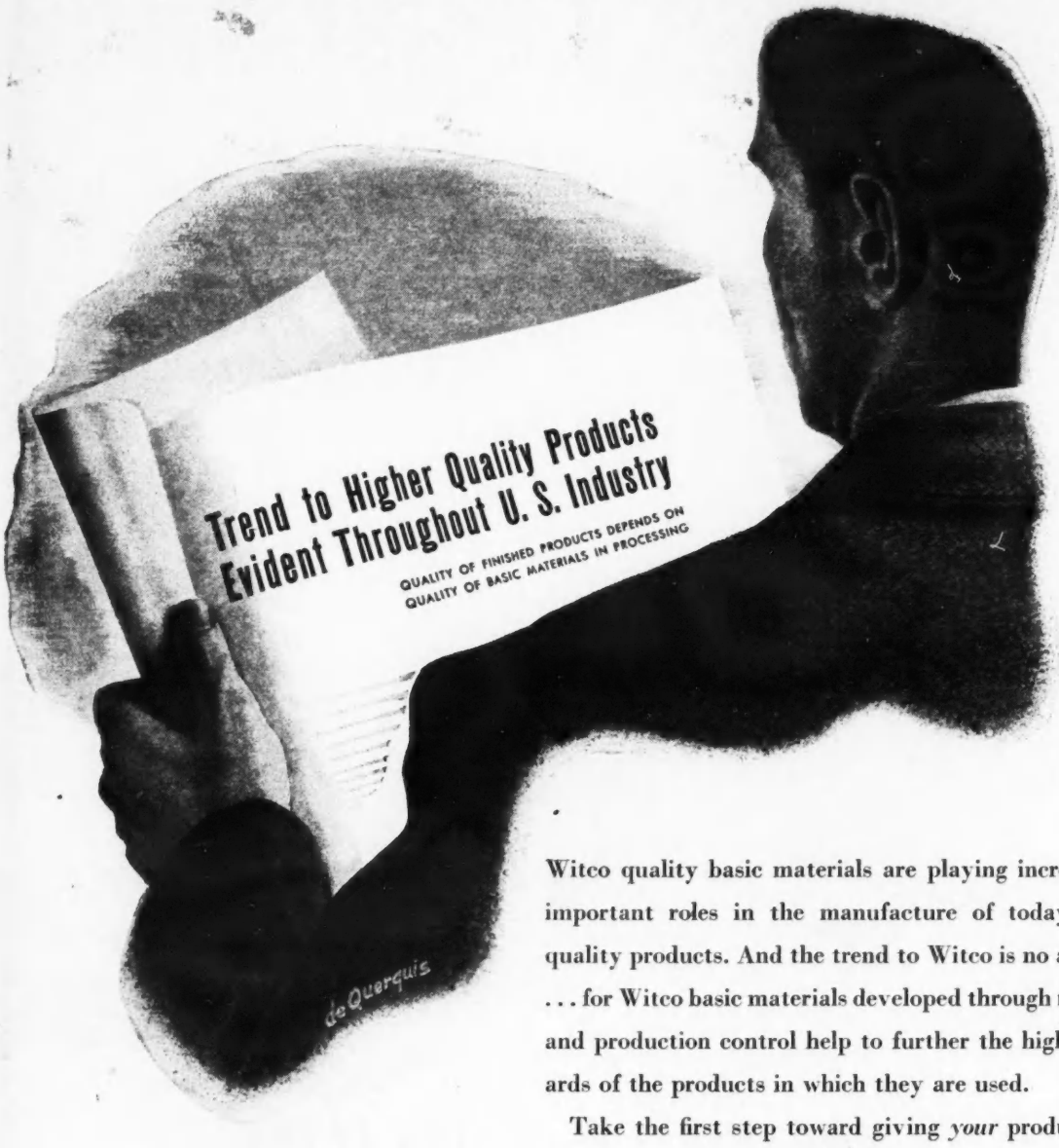
triple, 45% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing point, Florida. unit-ton. .68 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .75 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .80 - —
Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton. 22.00 -30.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton. 12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, grd., off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.50 - —
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton. No prices.
imp., Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton. 35.00 -44.50
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb. .24¾- —
fancy, loose.....lb. .25 - —
special, loose.....lb. .24¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .09 - .10
50%, dms.....lb. .13 - .13½
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Tankage, animal, feed grade, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
fert. grade, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Tapioca flour, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .13
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid, oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .38 - —
25%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .44 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices.
powd., c.l., same basis. long ton. No prices.
Tarragon herb, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .44 - —
dms. .....lb. .44½- .47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OPD—3-10-1947 33

Tartar emetic, USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South .....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms. .....lb. .36 - .39
extra, dms. .....lb. .63 - .70
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .68 - 1.01
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .62 - .83
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb. .65 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potash phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works..lb.20.00 - —
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .12 - .12½
Thymol, cns. .....lb. No prices.
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 4.25 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin crystals, bgs., bbls., works. lb. .48 - —
Metal .....lb. .70 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .63½- —
Straits .....lb. .70 - —
Oxide, bbls. .....lb. .72 - —
Tetrachloride, anhydr., dms., works..lb. No stocks.
Titanium dioxide, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15⅞- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd.. E..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17⅞- —
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15⅞- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06⅝- —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .06⅜- —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅜- —
Magnesium base, c.l., dlvd..lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Toluol (toluene) 2°, indust., ret. dms., works..gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - —
West Minnequa, Colo...gal. .22 - —

Prices on toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 23c.; Chicago, 28c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 23c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 23c. (1 8/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 23c. (2¾c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 23c.; N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 23c. (2¾c.); S. C., 26c. (6c.); Tenn., 23c. (3¾c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 23c. (2¾c..

1°, nitration, ret. dms., works.. gal. .28 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .23 - —
West Minnequa, Colo....gal. .22 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidis base, distilled, kgs...lb. 1.00 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP XII, 100-oz. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .49
smaller pkgs.....lb. .52 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .65½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .14
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices ½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar base, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
petroleum base, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .37 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
solution, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100% basis..lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9+%, dms., works..lb. 2.85 - —
Oxide, kgs., same basis.....lb. 4.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls...lb. .24 - .25
Haitian, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15 - .16½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .17 Nom.
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Turpentine, wood, d.d., dms., extra, c.l., works, South. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .82 - —
tanks, wks., South.....gal. .75 - —
steam-dist., l.c.l., dms., incl., East..gal. 1.21 - —
tanks, South.....gal. 1.05 - —
Sulphate, ret. dms., East...gal. 1.05 - 1.10

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root). True (see Aletris root).
Uranium, oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship, pts..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.75.50 -80.50
fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.67.40 - —
fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
imports, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3, ton.112.80 - —

C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.

Urunday, extract, 68% tannin, ex dock, U. S. ports..lb. .05625- .05500
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .56 - .58
Indian, bls. .....lb. .43 - .48
Valonia, beards, bgs, ex dock.. ton.75.00 - —
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.68.00 - —
Extract, powder, bgs., ex dock, lb. .11½- .11¾
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 6.00 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.25 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 4.55 - 4.60
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.10
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more. lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, cbys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Ether, bots., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb. 1.80 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha.

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— exceptional blandness?
— high "A" and "D" potencies?
— unusual blends of "A" with D_3 or D_2?

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NOPCO

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Pioneer producers of natural Vitamins A and D, Vitab *Rice* Bran Concentrate and Calcium Pantothenate.

Nopco's complete "A and D line" includes

Vitamin A—in fish liver oil blends or concentrates
Vitamin D Concentrates from Fish Liver Oil
Irradiated Ergosterol—potencies up to 3,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram
Combination of Vitamin A with Natural D or D_2.

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50
Wattle bark, merchantable bags, f.a.s.	ton.	65.00	- —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.	ton.	67.50	- —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.06	- .06¼
tanks, works	lb.	.06½	- .06⅝
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, in bond, ex dock	lb.	.06⅜	- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, in bond	lb.	.07	- —

Wattle extract prices based on $20 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).

Bayberry, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.	lb.	.70	- .71
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.67	- .68
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.58	- .59
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.61	- .62
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.	lb.	.64	- .65
slabs, cs.	lb.	.63	- .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.76	- .77
refined, bgs	lb.	.80	- .83

Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	- 1.52
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.40	- 1.42
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.82	- 1.84
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	1.80	- 1.82

Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.16	- .16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.20½	- .21
Japan, bgs.	lb.	.43	- .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 80 tons yearly contract, group 2, works	lb.	.16	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.16	- .17½
black, ctns., 80 tons, same basis.	lb.	.14½	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.14½	- .15¼
white, ctns., 80 tons, same basis.	lb.	.27	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.27	- .29
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 80 tons, same basis.	lb.	.18	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.18	- .19
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 80 tons, same basis.	lb.	.16½	- —
smaller ctns., same basis.	lb.	.16½	- .17½
white, ctns., 80 tons, same basis.	lb.	.31	- —
smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.31	- .32
Montan, crude, bgs.	lb.	.52	- .55
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.65	- .67
refined, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.75	- .77
Ozokerite, dom., 189-190 F., c.l.	lb.	.36	- —
182-184 F., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
182-183 F., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.27	- —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.	lb.	.45	- .50
cakes, cs.	lb.	.46	- .51

White lead (see Lead, white).

White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.27	- —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21	- .25
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, works, St. Louis	ton.	10.50	- —
smaller lots, works, St. Louis	ton.	12.50	- —
wet-grd., air-floated, 325 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.50	-27.50
200 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
99%, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
water-floated, extra, gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.50	-28.90
gilders, bgs., c.l.	ton.	No prices	
putty grade, bgs., c.l.	ton.	13.00	- —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works	ton.	30.00	- —
Paris, white, bgs., c.l.	ton.	25.00	-31.00
l.c.l.	ton.	25.00	-30.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.	ton.	14.00	-15.00
l.c.l.	ton.	16.00	-20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls.	lb.	.06	- .07
thin, natural, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
rossed, green, bls.	lb.	.24	- .26
Wild indigo root, bls.	lb.	.38	- .40
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30

Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).

Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	ton.	No prices	
60 mesh, same basis.	ton.	No prices	
80 mesh, same basis.	ton.	No prices	
100 mesh, same basis.	ton.	No prices	

Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.

Wormseed, American, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .37
Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	- 4.30
Wormwood, bls.	lb.	.50	- .60

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.38	- —

Xylene (see Xylol).

Xylol (xylene), indust., rct. dms., works	gal.	.28	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.28	- —
Xylol (xylene), West Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.23	- —

Prices on xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowance in parentheses), are:—Ark., 23c.; Del.-Md.-D. C., 23c. (2¾c.); Detroit, 23c. (1 3/10c.); La., 23c.; N. E., 23c. (2¼c.); N. J., 23c.; N. Y., 23c.; N. C., 25c. (5c.); Pa., 23c. (2¾c); S. C., 26c. (6c.); Tenn., 23c. (3¾c.); Va., 24c. (3½c.); W. Va., 23c. (2¾c.); the Chicago price is 20c. f.o.b. terminal.

10°, rct. dms., works	gal.	.30	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.25	- —
8°, rct. dms., works	gal.	.31	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.32	- —
8°, rct. dms., works	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.37	- —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.	lb.	1.62	- 1.75
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms.	lb.	.35	- —
90 B units, dms.	lb.	.45	- —
200 B units, dms.	lb.	.50	- —
300 B units, dms.	lb.	.60	- —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.60	- —
Cadmium, lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	- —

Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex wharf 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb. .24 - —

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga. La. (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast fr Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Yellow, Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome.	lb.	1.42	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.80	- —
Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06	- —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs	lb.	2.23	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.25	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04½	- .05¼
iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., yellow, bgs., works	lb.	.02¾	- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.03¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- —
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	17½	- —
Navy spec. type bbls., contract.	lb.	.19	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.35	- .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.32	- .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis.	oz.	3.25	- 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, bgs.	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.20	- —
USP, bbls.	lb.	.26	- .27
kgs.	lb.	.27	- .29
Arsenite bgs. c.l. frt. alld E of Rockies	lb.	11¾	- 12¾
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	12¾	- 13¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾	- .10½
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.25	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
kgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.85	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.60	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0615	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250	- —
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36

Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).

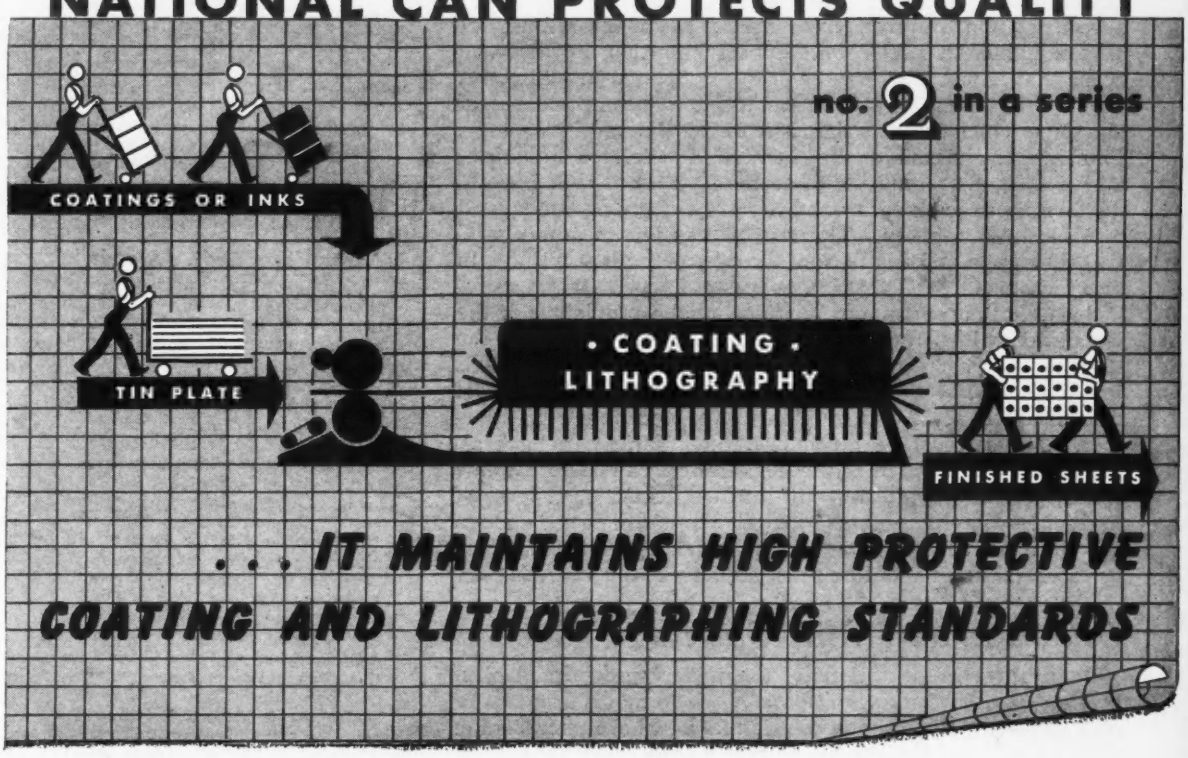
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.34	- .35
Dust bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1250	- .1300
l.c.l.	lb.	.12¾	- .16
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.18	- .19
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF bars	lb.	4.65	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .38

Metal (quotations in Protective Coatings market).

Naphthenates, 8% Zn, liquid, dms.	lb.	.18¾	- —
10% Zn, liquid, dms.	lb.	.22½	- —
14% Zn, solid, dms.	lb.	.31¾	- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09¾	- —

—Continued on page 74

NATIONAL CAN PROTECTS QUALITY



When you have a metal container to be coated inside for protection, coated outside for decoration, lithographed outside for design and labeling, our long experience and expert knowledge will help you in many ways. We see to it that an inert lining, when needed, not only serves to preserve the product but also to safeguard the container itself, protecting it against corrosion. As the job may require, we carry out one or more of the successive steps of cleaning tin plate, applying a lacquer base coating, printing color by color with baking-in of each, and applying a finish of lustre and protection.

Our own artists, color specialists and photographers round out a coating-lithographing staff that includes skilled pressmen whose expert makeready and precise adjustment techniques insure perfect register in multiple impressions.

Further advertisements will feature, in the order of their occurrence, other examples of how National Can protects quality.

NATIONAL CAN
CORPORATION
Executive Offices: 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
SALES OFFICES AND PLANTS IN: BALTIMORE, MD. · CHICAGO, ILL. · HAMILTON, OHIO · BOSTON, MASS. · INDIANAPOLIS, IND. · MASPETH, N. Y. · McKEESPORT, PA. · ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Economic Poisons Control

It is generally expected that a new and broader economic poisons law will be enacted during the current session of Congress. This legislation is generally regarded as desirable, especially for the reason that the existence of a Federal law greatly facilitates the getting of uniformity among State laws of similar purpose. And everybody knows how desirable such uniformity is.

The pending congressional measure is, on the whole, not objectionable. It needs some expert attention, however, in order that its purpose may be properly defined in all details. The bill has some of the vagueness and incompleteness of language which are characteristic of legislative phraseology. The several divisions of the chemical and related industries with which the regulation of economic poisons will have to do have the responsibility and the duty of giving the law all possible practicability. The less that is left to administrative discretion and regulation, the better the law will be, in every respect.

Special attention should be given to the provisions of the legislation which have to do with untoward effects of the use or other handling of economic poisons. Some hazards just cannot be avoided: this is particularly true with respect to consequences largely, if not wholly, resulting from allergies. And it must be recognized that plants can have allergies as well as men and other animals can—and the law takes restrictive cognizance of untoward effects, at least of herbicides on crop plants, a matter about which not enough is well known. The language of the legislation with reference to potential harm should be most carefully considered.

Oldest Plastic Still Good

In the great expectations of the widely proclaimed plastics age, scarcely any attention is given to man's first plastic material—clay. Synthetic plastic materials are encroaching upon certain sectors of one of clay's largest areas, that of chinaware and closely related ceramics. But, clay is gaining, rather than losing, in industrial importance. Some of its gains are in wholly new fields, where development is not yet much out of the experimental stage.

First, at least in promise, among these new fields is the development of clay as a source of metals of expanding utilization. Aluminum comes first in that category; second is a new series of alloys of aluminum and silicon. The promise in this is that, although production of aluminum in the current year is expected to be three times that in 1939, it is not going to be enough. And inadequacy of chemical recovering agents and of power apparently precludes any expansion elsewhere than in the process based on clay.

Aluminum has come into a much broader field of application. Its use in the automotive field has got as far as the license plate. It is going to the farm as barbed wire and as corrugated roofing. Some say that the discoloring effects are being processed out of its use for clotheslines and clothespins. In boats and bottlecaps, in foils and fans, it can go big—if the clay process measures up.

But not all the new roles of the original plastic are in wholly new fields. Not all the uses of clay in the fields of metals require its complete metallurgical transformation. Ceramics and similar refractories have been developed, which are said to withstand the heat to which turbine blades are exposed in gas engines. The plastics age had an early beginning; it has a broad comprehension.

Short-Term Politics

Congressional favor appears to be increasing with respect to the proposal to limit the tenure of office of the President of the United States to two terms. The influence is, of course, largely partisan politics, now loose in a multipartite reaction.

The question is a fairly debatable one. There is much wisdom in the old advice against changing horses while crossing a stream, but not always is that advice wise: not all horses are safe, reliable forders.

The framers of the constitution recognized the unwisdom of closing the door to exigencies. They recognized that to place a limit on the presidential tenure of office would be, as are all other prohibitions, to deny freedom of choice. The voters are not so dumb as they are often painted.

Whatever the merits of a limited tenure of the presidential office, they fall short of those of a limit on the years of service of legislators. No man can be expected to give first consideration to the public welfare in the enacting of laws when he has to consider the effect of his actions on his chances of re-election. Limiting the office tenure of all legislators, State as well as Federal, to one term of, say, six years, would do much toward assuring the prompt enactment of effective legislation whenever it was needed.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

plan to engage in the purchase of any fertilizer, farm machinery, seeds, or insecticides for free distribution, as was the case under UNRRA.

During the period UNRRA operated, it sent 2,000,000 tons of farm supplies, valued at approximately $206,000,000, to countries whose production fell far below subsistence levels because of the war. UNRRA tractors and animal draughtpower alone are putting close to 10,000,000 acres into food production, and UNRRA fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, hand implements, and the work of its experts, has further increased the yields in the hunger lands.

Rent Increase Basis

Apropos the problems facing the paint industry this year in obtaining sufficient materials to meet the rising demand, comes a proposal from Senator William Langer, of North Dakota, which would tie rent increases in with the question of home improvements.

He has put a bill (S. 528) in the senate which is now before the banking and currency committee to prohibit anyone from raising rents under the rent control law unless the housing accommodations have been repainted, redecorated, renovated or otherwise substantially improved.

Mr. Langer's bill is receiving the attention of the committee along with other proposals having to do with the question of extending the rent law for another year after June 30, as has been suggested by President Truman.

Agriculture Dept. Awards

Department of Agriculture employees who have given exceptional or long service to the welfare of American agriculture are going to be honored by the department in the future.

Secretary Anderson has drawn up a plan to make three types of awards a year to individuals who have devoted their lives to the betterment of agriculture. The highest will be the Distinguished Service Award for "notably outstanding contributions to agriculture and to the public service." The Superior Service Award will be given for "service of unusual value beyond that ordinarily required." Length-of-service awards will be given for each ten years of service in the department.

Recognition will be given also in those cases where two or more individuals share in an outstanding achievement. Each individual will receive a medal, certificate and lapel emblem. A unit citation is also provided for accomplishments by teams, project groups or units.

Labor Welfare Funds

John L. Lewis with his demand for a welfare fund for his soft coal miners has apparently started a new trend in labor circles. The Department of Labor expects welfare funds and health benefits plans to play an increasingly important role in future contract negotiations between unions and management.

Considerable space is given by the department in its February issue of "The Monthly Labor Review" to a discussion of these funds by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the New York Dressmakers' Joint Board, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (A. F. of L.). In another article the department gives a general roundup of collective bargaining in these fields.

Minkoff's article issues four specific warnings with regard to the establishment and administration of such funds which he feels create new responsibilities and new problems which are already beginning to make themselves felt. First, there is the need for actuarial experience and guidance; second, need for pooling of experience on the part of unions; third, profitable and secure investment of funds, and four, complete segregation of health and welfare funds from the general funds is absolutely necessary. Even in the most critical labor-management dispute, he points out, welfare funds must never be used.

Britain Wooing Latin Trade

Great Britain apparently isn't overlooking any bets in attempting to expand the markets for its chemicals by taking over some of the markets formerly serviced by I.G. Farben. Word has reached Washington that Lord Harry McGowan, head of Imperial Chemical Industries is now making a tour of South America, and nobody is naive enough to think it is purely a pleasure trip.

And there are also reports that Italian chemical interests are also looking over the South American market. But it is difficult to understand what they hope to supply, aside from maybe some tartrates.

Standards Setup Stays

One of Henry Wallace's pet schemes for helping business when he was in the Department of Commerce has been quietly tossed aside by Secretary Harriman. It was for a reorganization of the Bureau of Standards that would have transferred the divisions of simplified practice and trade standards over to the Department and directly under the thumb of the secretary's office.

Mr. Wallace had big plans for the transfer. He was going to revitalize the divisions, put on a big publicity campaign to show what good work they were doing and could do for business, and otherwise make the industrial community conscious of the value of adopting standards and practices that would eliminate waste in the nation's technical economy.

Although the two divisions are essentially fact-finding and coordinating agencies and their activities are not necessarily based on scientific research, they maintained a certain degree of bureaucratic independence by being under the National Bureau of Standards. Mr. Harriman thinks so and has ruled in favor of maintaining the divisions at the bureau.

Tomato Blight Program

A close working arrangement will be in operation this year between fungicide manufacturers and the Department of Agriculture to protect tomato growers from late blight damage such as swept through gardens and fields in many Eastern States last year.

A warning service has been established by the Plant Disease Survey of the department covering some thirty-two States, extending as far West as Minnesota, to watch for outbreaks of the blight and check its progress. Weekly summaries of State reports will be issued and on the basis of these reports the State pathologists will recommend timely spraying and other control measures.

The Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association has promised to see to it that adequate supplies of fungicides are available on the market when needed by the growers.

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...plant facilities count

but PROGRESS counts more

...in Potassium Iodide by PFIZER

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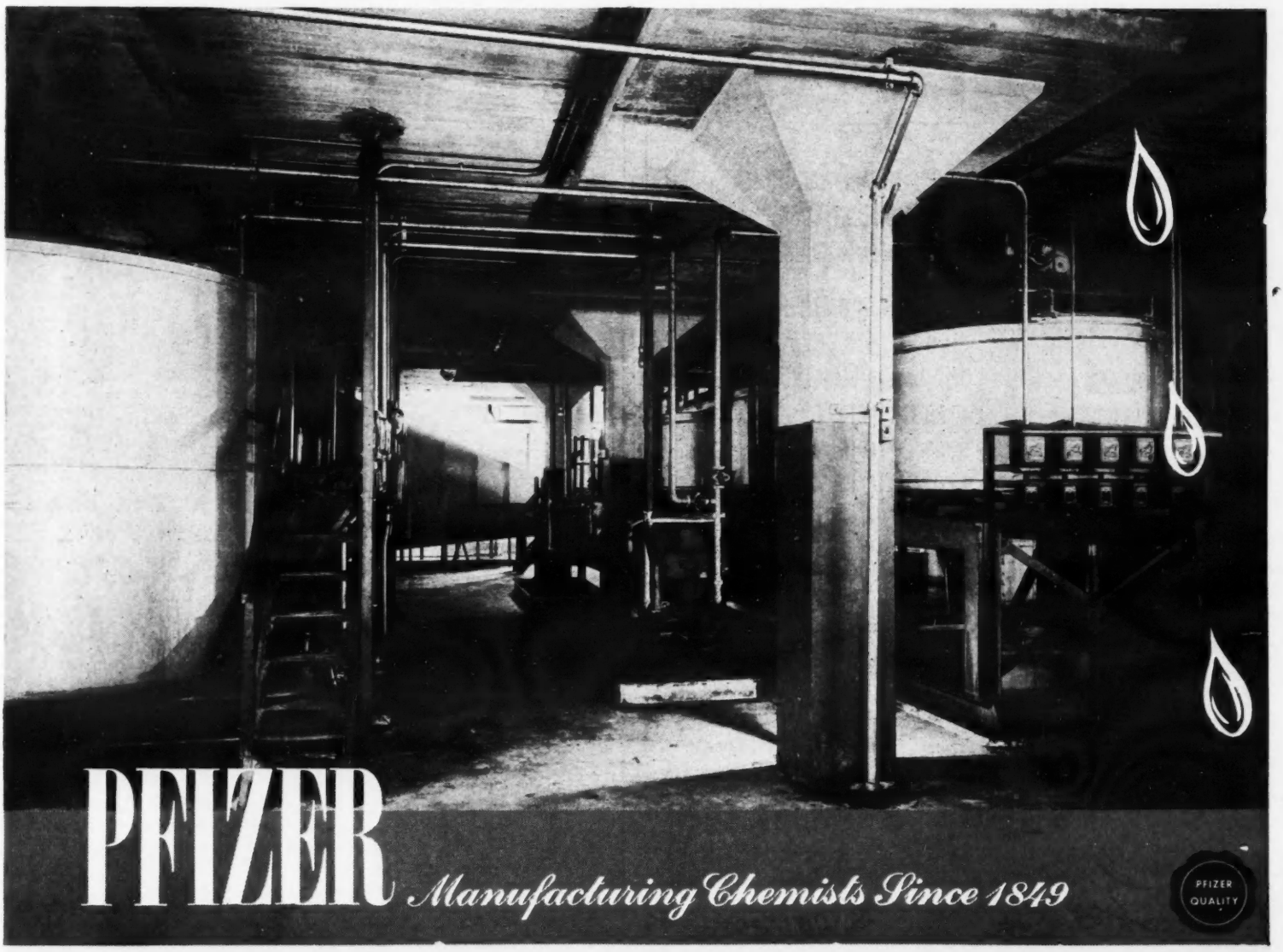

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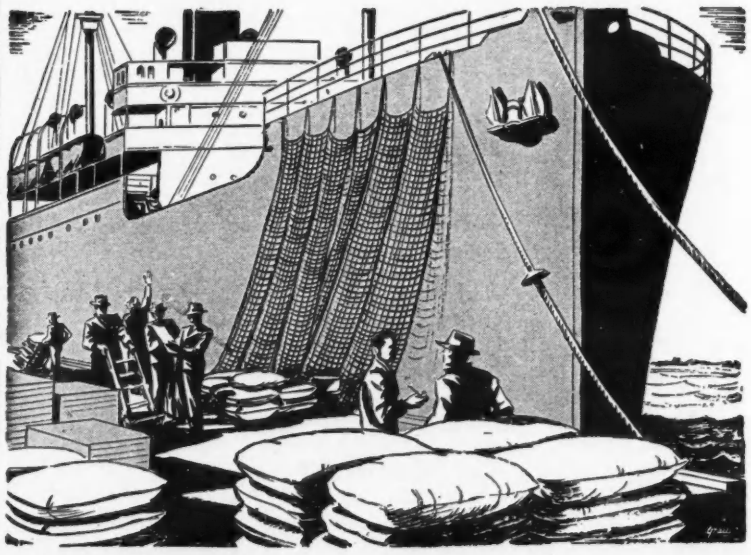

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Heavy Chemicals

Production and shipments of heavy chemicals experienced some interruption last week as a result of blockades of snow and ice. This accentuated the shortage of stocks and increased the pressure for shipments, thereby adding to the problems of producers. The boxcar shortage showed no important improvement and in some instances output has been cutback to prevent stock accumulations at plants for want of transportation facilities. Present inventories are not believed to be excessive. There are no extensive bulk store houses to place corrosive chemicals and under normal conditions, output moves from producer to the user as rapidly as it is processed. Expansions are being made at some chemical plants, but it takes from eighteen months to two years to build a soda ash producing unit and porportionately long for other lines of chemicals.

Sharp advances in copper and lead metals during the week have made a strong background for chemicals based with these materials. Copper sulphate responded promptly to higher copper metal with both crystals and monohydrate recording price advances. Tribasic copper sulphate is also in line for an increase. Other copper chemicals are tagged for higher prices but no additional announcements were made to date. Lead acetate prices were marked up 1½c. per pound and nitrate of lead scored a gain of 2½c. per pound. No improvement could be noted in the alkali situation. The outlook for soda ash is for a continued tight market with a deficit of a half million tons in sight for the year. Certain glass-making plants are said to be idle and a new plant for producing fertilizer nitrogen is severely restricted in its operations because of inability to obtain soda ash. One large producer has announced an advance in the price of caustic soda. A new producer of zinc sulphate will make its first shipment on March 10.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 108.5 in the week ending March 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 105.9 the previous week and 101.8 percent a year ago.

Aluminum — Production in 1946 amounted to 817,000,000 pounds according to CPA. Peacetime uses have undergone a tremendous expansion since before the war. In 1939, the last full year which aluminum was not used extensively for military purposes, production was 327,000,000 pounds. Demand has risen for all types of uses, but the most important increases occurred in construction and durable goods.

Aluminum Scrap — Decreases were registered in dealers' receipts, shipments to consumers, and stocks of aluminum scrap during December. The drop of 1,085 tons in receipts placed the total received during the month at 11,745 tons. Shipments to consumers totaled 13,055 tons, a drop of only 24 tons from November shipments, and were divided as follows:—Sheet and clippings 3,633 tons, castings and other solid scrap 3,691 tons, machinings, borings and turnings 1,487 tons, wrecked aircraft 1,715 tons and the miscellaneous group 2,529 tons. Reshipments among dealers totaled 4,597 tons during December, compared with 3,456 tons during November. Stocks of 53,252 tons on December 31 were 1,310 tons below November 30 inventories.

Antimony—Imports of ore declined in 1946 because the government owned stocks accumulated during the war years had all been transferred to this country from South America. CPA states that as far as normal sources are concerned, supplies continue to be very uncertain. Domestic facilities have been expanded to consumer ore either for conversion into metal, for direct use for the manufacture of oxides, or for producing non-ferrous alloys.

Copper—Copper metal has been advanced 2c. per pound to 2½c. The revision by leading producers followed the report that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation had advanced its selling price to 21½ cents a pound. The RFC was prompted to take that action when the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion ruled that no Government subsidies should be paid on the metal and that all costs should be covered by the price. The RFC has been buying foreign metal and selling it to American fabricators without raising the price by the expedient of absorbing the 4-cents a pound tariff but since January 1 it has been required to pay the tariff. When that is included the cost comes to 21½ cents a pound. In raising the price of domestic copper to 21½ cents a pound the producers are meeting the Government's price for foreign copper, importation which is imperative because the supply of copper produced at home is far less than demand.

A bill (H. R. 2322) to suspend import taxes on copper until March 31, 1950, has been introduced in the house by representative Robert A. Grant of Indiana. The bill has been referred to the house ways and means committee for consideration.

Copper and Brass Scrap—Dealers' receipts of copper and brass scrap increased from 33,247 tons during November to 47,821 tons during December. Increases were registered in receipts of all five of the classifications of copper and brass scrap, those in yellow brass and unalloyed copper scrap accounting for 49 percent and 23 percent, respectively, of the total increase and the remainder about equally divided among the other three groups. Shipments to consumers of 48,475 tons during December were 11,778 tons higher than November shipments. The miscellaneous group was the only one in which a decrease in shipments was registered. Substantial gains, ranging from 1,203 tons in composition and bronze to 5,264 tons in yellow brass, were reported in shipments of the other four classes of this material.

Copper Sulphate—Higher prices have been made effective in this market. Crystals in bags are priced at 7.60c. per pound for carlots works and smaller quantities at 7.85c. to 8.60c. per pound, according to the size of order. The monohydrated grade is held at 12.80c. per pound in bags, carlots and at 13.55c. in smaller quantities on a delivered basis. Tribasic is also higher but the price revision has not been announced to date. The advance was entirely the result of higher copper metal and does not include the increase in manufacturing costs. The volume of Winter business has been of very satisfactory dimensions. It is stated that a sizable amount of stock has been stored by farmers for the coming season's requirements, while the industrial movement has not varied much from the normal average. Export business has been slow and not up to expectations. Prices named by British producers have been so low that competition would result in heavy losses to American sellers.

Lead Acetate—Higher prices have been made effective beginning March 3. The advance was the result of the increased cost of lead. White broken is held at 18½c. per pound and crystals and granular at 19¼c. per pound in barrels.

Lead Nitrate—This market has responded to the advance in the basic product and suppliers' views are high-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper metal, 2c. per lb.
Copper sulphate, 50c. per 100 lbs. for crystals and 70c. per 100 lbs. for monohydrate.
Lead acetate, 1½c. per lb.
Lead nitrate, 2½c. per lb.
Potash-titanium oxalate, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
197.1	194.5	194.5	168.9

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
119.1	119.1	119.1	116.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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er. Carlots are priced at 17¾c. per pound and smaller quantities at 18c. per pound in barrels spot.

Lime—The quotation on hydrated chemical lime at Sherwood, Tenn., was advanced from $11.65 to $12.14 per ton January 1. Notification of this change apparently went astray, and the quotation has been erroneously listed by the OPD price section at the lower figure.

Nickel Carbonate—Shipments have remained somewhat below scheduled requirements and supplies have necessarily tightened. Plant capacity is down as a result of the difficulty experienced in securing soda ash.

Nickel Chloride—Supplies are not free but meeting requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Producers are finding it difficult to get all the crude material they require.

Nickel Scrap—Dealers' receipts of nickel scrap dropped 33 percent during December to total 759 tons, whereas shipments of 867 tons were only 44 tons lower than November shipments. Stocks of 1,744 tons were reported by dealers on December 31, a decrease of 108 tons from November 30 stocks. Receipts of 8,343 tons of nickel scrap during 1946 were only 7 tons lower than the total received during 1945. Shipments during the year totaled 8,713 tons, a gain of 483 tons over 1945 shipments. The December 31 inventory of 1,744 tons was 370 tons lower than stocks reported on December 31, 1945.

Nickel Sulphate—Increased plant capacity has improved the market's supply position and platers and other consumers are getting their material promptly. The market at the close of the week showed a better degree of balance than at any time in recent weeks with suppliers able to accept additional orders calling for prompt delivery.

Potash Carbonate—No appreciable improvement could be noted in the supply position of this market. Consuming demand has continued heavy, particularly from the glass industry, and is exceeding current plant capacity. The conditions prevailing in caustic potash are similar to carbonate. Demand is running ahead of output and the supply condition is necessarily tight.

Potash Chlorate—Shipments to consumers have experienced some delays resulting from snow and ice blockades at producing areas. The market's position has shown improvement with output more in balance with consuming requirements and current delays are expected to be of temporary existence.

Potash Perchlorate—Sold heavily ahead against contract accounts leaving the market's supply condition definitely tight.

Potash Permanganate—Suppliers are meeting essential domestic contract requirements but are not in a position to consider much export business at present. Prices are firmly sustained at the advanced level noted early in the year.

Potash-Titanium Oxalate—Sales of this chemical have been reported at prices ranging from 50c. to 55c. per pound, according to quantity. This range is higher than the previous level.

Salt Cake—Output of crude material has been consumed rapidly and demand has kept ahead of the supply. Pressure for shipments from the South and East has been unusually heavy and it is probable that consumers are substituting salt cake for soda ash. The only imports noted in November were from Canada and it is likely this material was consumed in the southern states. So far as is known efforts to import material from European sources have not met with success. Meanwhile, the market is firm and definitely tight.

Soda Ash—No improvement could be noted in conditions surrounding soda ash. The continued shortage of boxcars combined with heavy snows in some areas has retarded the flow of material from works to consuming plants and made the supply situation more difficult for industry where soda ash is essential. In some sections the substitution of salt cake has cleaned up about all of that material available. There is no sign of nearby relief in sight at present and the allocation of output to contract consumers is the best that can be said regarding the current movement of soda ash. Repair parts are needed to assure capacity production and delays in receiving these parts and in installing them have made it difficult to maintain output at an even basis. The shortage of coal at some points and also of electrical power have been additional unfavorable developments that have often faced producers. Meanwhile, demand has been sustained at an unusually high level and shows no important sign of relaxing at present.

Soda, Caustic—One of the major producers of this chemical has ad-

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vanced the price of ammonia caustic soda 15c. per 100 pounds to $2.65 and electrolytic 15c. per 100 pounds to $2.85, but did not revise the quotation on flaked caustic. The overall supply condition has remained tight under a consuming demand that has exceeded producing plant capacity. Consumers who placed contracts last Fall are receiving shipments by the allocation method, and most all of these consumers would like to have more. Efforts to keep the flow of material to atcual consumers have prevented such stock being offered through second hands for resale. Odd lots that occasionally percolate into these channels have been held at premiums about eight times the producers' contract price. The present shortage of British material has kept the export inquiry exceedingly active, while actual business has been necessarily restricted to a minimum basis.

Tin—In describing the supply of tin for 1947, CPA states, in part, that forecasts indicate a continued shortage. The United States on January 1 had enough tin in Metal Reserve stocks to make up the deficit over imports and meet essential minimum requirements. However, under free market conditions the desires of consumers to use higher tin content solders, tinplate, etc., could not be put aside by commercial producers of these end products and the use rate of tin would be increased to a point where supplies would be exhausted by the end of 1947. Acute difficulties would arise even sooner in high-grade metal. Substantial savings are achieved by specification controls without serious dislocations for consumers.

Zinc Sulphate—Heavy placing of business for contract accounts has taken care of a sizable amount of this year's production. It was stated that demand for agricultural use has been steadily mounting and at present is close to the amount used by the rayon mills. The first carlot shipments by the new producer will go forward on March 10.

Acids

Acetic—Position of glacial has remained tight with consuming industries pressing for tankcar shipments. Production is said to be heavily under contract and the movement from works has been retarded by the prevailing scarcity of tankcars and containers. Export inquiry has been steadily increasing. Exports for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 5,213,000 pounds compared with 1,489,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1945.

Formic—Textile mills have called for more of this acid than plant capacity can handle promptly. The market position is definitely tight with the container shortage interrupting the movement to consumers. The market appears to be assuming a similar condition to that noted in oxalic acid.

Naphthenic—Difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of caustic soda has kept production of this acid down and the supply situation has tightened appreciably. The tone of the market is decidedly firm.

Nitric—Buying interest has been active enough to prevent any excess inventories and requirements have been fed from current production. The shortage of carboys has made it difficult for producers to maintain an even flow of acid from works.

Oxalic—Shipments have been seriously delayed with production insufficient to meet requirements on anything like a prompt basis. The urgent consuming demand that has developed for this acid has prevented resale operations and the open market has continued practically bare of stocks.

Sulphuric—Not in complete balance at present. Production appears to be sufficient to meet requirements but distribution has been interrupted by tankcar and container shortages that has resulted in stringency in some areas. Demand has remained active, particularly for the grades essential to the production of superphosphate.

Biesecker Retires From du Pont Company

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, has announced that Guy A. Biesecker, manager of the Chicago region for its finishes division, retired due to illness after forty-one years of service with the company. David E. Goldich, who has been assistant manager of that region since last year, was promoted to the managership.

Du Pont Plans Plant For 'Monastral' Pigments

W. C. Brothers, manager of the du Pont Chambers Works Deepwater Paint, N. J., has announced that approval has been received from the Civilian Production Administration for construction of a new unit here to manufacture organic "Monastral" pigments.

The "Monastral" pigments include two brilliant blues and a brilliant green, sold in many physical forms to meet specific application conditions of the user.

International Match Trustee Makes Final Disbursement

The Irving Trust Company, as trustee in the bankruptcy of the International Match Company, started mailing checks March 6 in payment of the final dividend to creditors. This is the seventh payment. It amounts to $2,142,598, which brings the total recovered by creditors to $33,889,089. Proved claims amounted to $97,951,817.

The International Match Corporation was forced into bankruptcy fifteen years ago by the suicide of Ivar Kreuger, expansive international promoter. At the time of its bankruptcy the corporation's assets were listed at more than $200,000,000, of which only $9,881 was cash. Because of Kreuger's peculiar fiscal methods—they included payment of excessive United States income taxes to give an exaggerated impression of earnings—the actual worth of any of his more or less integrated corporations never was ascertained.

Du Pont Plans Preferred Stock Increase

The stockholders of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will be asked at the annual meeting April 14 to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation, increase of authorized preferred from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000, and authorize issuance of the stock in series with dividends, redemption prices and liquidation values to be fixed by directors of the time of issuance.

Hermann Sues Apex Co.

Stanford L. Hermann, formerly vice-president and director of the Apex Chemical Company, New York, has filed suit in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York against that corporation and its officers, Herman Rothstein, Hugo Helburn and Charles B. Rasenberger, to break the agreement which he says he was forced to sign at the time that he severed his connections.

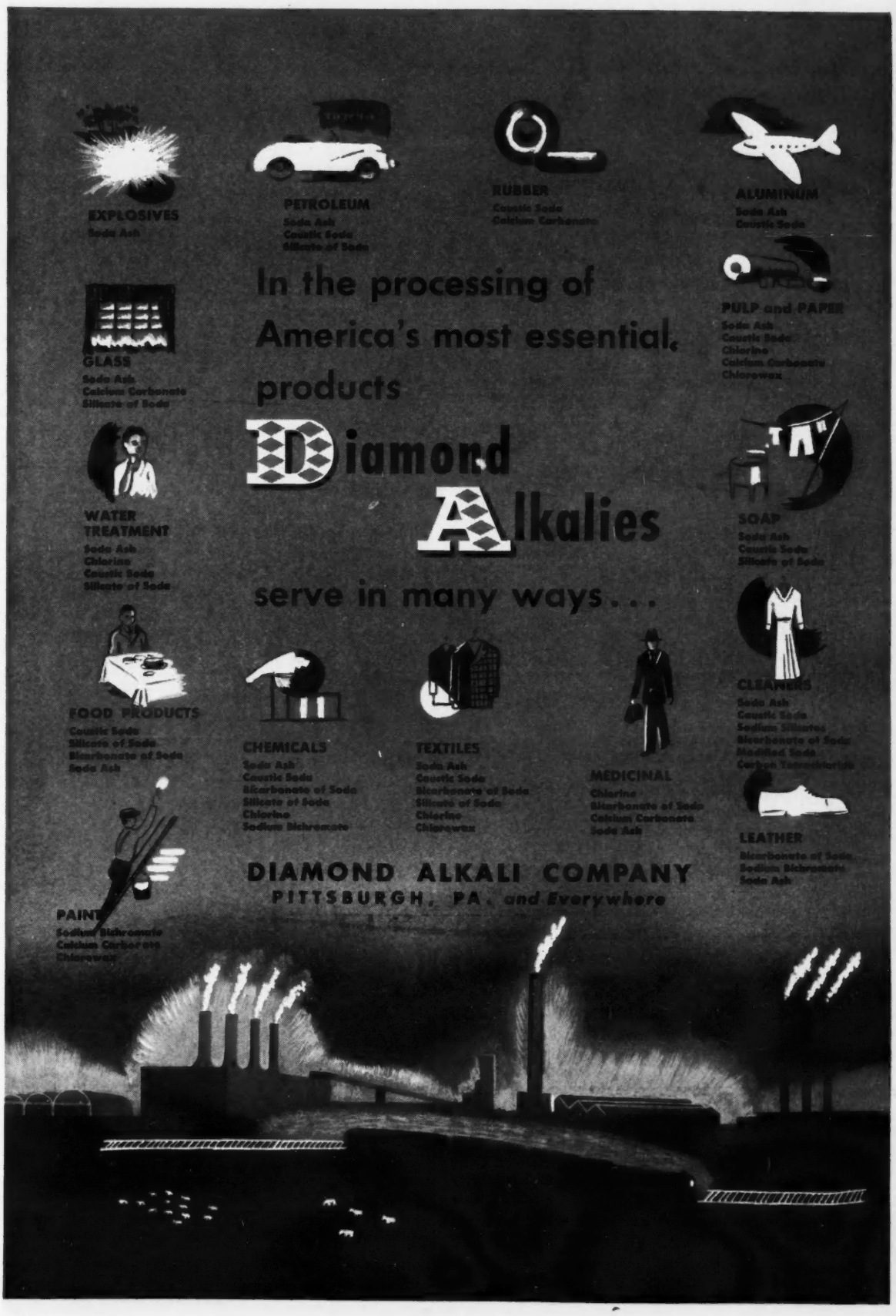
Trade Briefs

F. J. Stokes Machine Company is issuing a catalogue describing its collapsible tube filling, closing and sealing machine.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has issued a new booklet on "Typical Examples of Development in Rubber and Koroseal."

Irving Biber, organizer and former president of Darsyn Laboratories, Paterson, N. J., has severed all connections with that organization to become president of the Day Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.

M. W. Kellogg Company, New York, has added to its engineering staff Brigadier General James Creel Marshall, Army engineer who in 1942 organized the Manhattan Project for development of the atomic bomb.



Int'l Nickel Elects Two Vice-Presidents

H. J. Fraser and H. J. French have been elected additional vice-presidents of the International Nickel Company, New York. Mr. Fraser has been an assistant vice-president since 1943. Both he and Mr. French are assistant vice-presidents of the International Nickel Company of Canada, the parent company.

Alkali Outlook

—Continued from page 5

duction but for higher and more uniform quality and lower prices.

The biggest single step in the alkali industry came in 1863 when two Belgians, Ernest and Alfred Solvay, developed what is known as the ammonia soda process for producing alkalies. Their plant, established at Coolay, Belgium, was the first to turn out uniform, high grade alkalies and with ample capacity we again had one of the cycles of years when the supply was ahead of demand.

Now in this country, the period following the Civil War was one of great industrial development. Old industries were expanded and many new ones were started. We were first really aware of our vast natural resources and were anxious to exploit them. But again, the many industries that required alkalies ran into difficulties. Alkali supplies all had to be imported and at prices set by the European manufacturers. In 1879 a young engineer by the name of Cogswell sold his employer, Rowland Hazard, who manufactured woolens up in Rhode Island, on the idea of investigating the new ammonia-soda process invented by the Belgian Solvays. They found materials necessary for the operation of the process readily available and after prolonged negotiations succeeded in obtaining a franchise for the use of the Solvay's process in this country. In 1881, production was started at Syracuse, N. Y., at the magnificent rate of 50 tons per day! So eagerly was this new American alkali taken by our expanding industries, however, that within seven months the plant was expanded to produce 100 tons per day.

Now that, gentlemen, in my opinion was the real starting point in American industry. If you will check your own industry, you will see that although paper has been known for about 1900 years, more progress has been made in the last 50 years than in the previous 1850 years. This same story has been duplicated in the soap, the glass, the textile, the petroleum, the metal and dozens of other industries. Now with all this terrific increase in demand what has happened to this American alkali industry that started off at the rate of 50 tons per day back in the 1880's. Well, it continued to expand at a rate that, with the exception of a short period during World War 1, kept it ahead of the demands of industry until after World War 2 halted the expansion programs.

Soda Ash Capacity

There is in this country capacity at the present time to produce 4,500,000 tons of soda ash annually. And so that you will be able to appreciate the rapidity of this growth I might mention that this 4 million 500 thousand ton capacity is more than double the production in 1925 and 42 percent ahead of 1940. Now all of this soda ash is not available for sale as some of it is converted at points of production into refined bicarbonate of soda and some to production of caustic soda. The total available for sale is estimated at 3,200,000 tons. Expansions are under way to increase this figure to 3,700,000 tons by 1948.

Similar rises have taken place in both demands and production of caustic soda. For instance, the 1921 production was estimated at less than 250,000 tons per year. Compare this with current annual capacity of 1,800,000 tons and the estimated 1948 capacity of 1,900,000 to 2,000,000 tons annually. The increase since 1940 amounts to about 70 percent.

Although actual production and capacity figures on chlorine are incomplete or subject to violent annual fluctuation because of intermittent operation in plants producing for their own consumption, the fact remains that the estimate of 1,400,000 tons of production capacity in the country today is more than 120 percent of the capacity that was available prior to the war. According to the best information available, 125,000 tons of new capacity is being constructed which should make better than 1,500,000 tons of capacity available in 1948.

Where Is the Material?

Now, gentlemen, with all these terrific increases in production and with the war demands out of the way, you may be tempted to ask "Is some other industry getting the material that used to come to us?" or "Where is the material going?" The answer to the first one is "NO" and the answer to this second question is this: you know that your current needs for alkalies and alkali products in the paper industry are 25 to 30 percent, over your normal take in the period before the war. Since alkalies and alkali products are used by almost every major industry, we have been faced by similar demands from our old established users on all sides.

The heavy demands made on the rayon industry for tire cords has stepped up the demands for caustic soda, consumption of which has also jumped in the petroleum field. You are all familiar I am sure with the high increase in the use of glass for containers and in the continued high production of aluminum but did you ever think what this means in terms of soda ash? Now in addition to these demands from the older and more established industries, let's add some of the more recent and, because of the amount of space that has been given them, possibly more exciting items.

You've all read a great deal about synthetic rubber, DDT, penicillin and 'Plexiglass,' most of which have been classed as essentials and all of which require at least one of the alkalies or alkali products for their production. They are great helps to mankind in general but just another problem for us.

Alkali Outlook

Well what is the alkali outlook? So far as we can see it, there will be a continuance of the present tight position throughout 1947. We do not expect any increase in alkali production during the year and with all alkali plants running at capacity should there be a moderate business recession, it is doubtful that any substantial quantities of these important materials would become available. Inventories are almost non-existent and the backlog is large.

You may be interested to know that this shortage of alkalies is worldwide. British plants are either shut down completely or are running at a very reduced rate because of the critical fuel situation. The German plants are either out of operation entirely or are producing at a low rate. Both of these not only consumed but exported substantial quantities of alkalies prior to the war. Reports indicate that the shortage of soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and other alkali products has reached what has been described as "famine proportion" in South Africa, South America, Mexico, China and India.

Monsanto Plans Commercial Output of New Plastic

Following more than three years of pilot plant production, the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, will engage in the commercial production of polyvinyl chloride plastic on a major scale. The substance will be marketed under the name "Polvin."

Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels

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J&L STEEL

French Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 5

siderable degree of control over state, nationalized and privately operated, chemical, fertilizer, and related industries as regards modernization of their plants, production and research activities.

As set forth in the decree, the functions of the coordinating committee are as follows:—

1. Study of equipment programs and the extension and modernization of state and nationalized industries with a view to coordinating and bringing them into harmony before final adoption.

2. Study of proposals for taking over German plants and installations by state industries which have been transferred to France as reparations.

3. Study of production programs, technical research, and commercial expansion programs established by state and nationalized industries.

Cinchona in East Indies

—Continued from page 5

Bandoeng. A stockpile of 5,000,000 tablets of quinine and 12 tons of quinine powder was found in Malaya, presumably shipped across Malacca Straits by the Japanese during the war but not distributed because of transport difficulties. Similar stockpiles probably will be located in other areas of Java and Sumatra. The greater part of the stockpiles of quinine powder and quinine tablets will have to be reprocessed before they are useable.

Bids Wanted

—Continued from page 4

Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 404, March 18.

Nitric acid, 12,000 pounds, Army Air Forces, TSWPC (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 246, March 18.

Paint remover, 11,250 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 134, March 20.

Plastic sheet, various types, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 424, March 18.

Preservative oil, 55,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 131, March 19; 165,000 gallons, invitation 132, March 19.

Quicksilver, 768 pounds, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 416, March 18.

Rust preventive, medium, 540,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 129, March 18.

Soap, castile, 10,331 pounds, and **chip,** 990,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 121, March 24; chip, 176,340 pounds, and **laundry,** 340,340 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 106-E, March 18; **powder,** 6,280 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 3-W-50298-R, March 17; 386,600 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 106-E, March 18; **toilet,** 982,000 —6 ounce cakes, and liquid, 15,163 gallons, and powdered 6,583 pounds, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 121, March 24; 237,907½ pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington, D. C.) invitation 106-E, March 18.

Soda ash, 40 tons, Army Air Forces, TSWPC, (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 256, March 18.

Sodium hydroxide, 3,180 pounds, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 444, March 20.

Starch, laundry, 93,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (New York City) invitation 126, March 25; 11,690 pounds, Treasury Department (Washington, D. C.) invitation 3-W-50230-R, March 17.

Tank sealer, 2,426 gallons, Army Air Forces (Dayton, Ohio) invitation 440, March 21.

Wall cleaner, 60,000 pounds, Federal Works Agency (Washington, D. C.) invitation 2684-3-19-1, March 19.

Surplus Materials

—Continued from page 4

fast light-yellow, 1,875 pounds, 60 cents per pound, New York.

Methanol, anhydrous. 145 gallons, 57 cents per gallon. Brooklyn.

Napolin, 113,100 pounds, 10 cents per pound, Brooklyn.

Perchloroethylene, 4,900 pounds, 7½ cents per pound, Brooklyn.

Silica oil, 8-ounce bags, 9,600 pounds, 8 cents per pound, Brooklyn.

Soda sulphating anhydrous. 6,000 pounds, $1.60 per 100 pounds, Buffalo.

WAA is seeking buyers for about 4,500 kits for repairing coated fabrics. They are being offered at 35 cents each by the agency's San Francisco office. Each of the kits contain about 1 pound, 6 ounces of polyvinyl alcohol in fine powder form, to which has been added about 1 percent of DuPonol M-E, a wetting agent. They also contain a separate 12-ounce package of olive-drab dye. Inquiries should be addressed to War Assets Administration, Capital and Producers Goods Division, 30 Van Ess Avenue, San Francisco 4.

The Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., will open bids at 10:00 a.m., March 17, on the following salvaged steel cylinders and drums, offered in sale No. B-31-47:

Freon cylinders, 10-pound, three lots of one each.

Steel drums, 14 to 18 gauge, 55-gallon, 4,275, 95 percent of them usable without repair.

W.D. Ackley Joins Van Ameringen-Haebler

William D. Ackley has been appointed sales representative in the midwestern area for van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc., aromatic essentials, New York. He will conduct his activities from the company's offices in Chicago.

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In natural surface lake deposits located in Wyoming, just off Highway 287, midway between Casper and Rawlins; has never been accurately surveyed; high spot estimates indicate at least 500,000 tons of sulphate and 28,000 tons of carbonate waiting for development; any reasonable offer, preferably on royalty basis, will be considered; inquiries for further detail invited.

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Hancock Honored At Luncheon by A.C.S.

Scientists must assume a greater share of leadership in local as well as national affairs if they are to meet their new responsibilities in the atomic age, declares a report on the aims and structure of the American Chemical Society, prepared by John M. Hancock, partner in Lehman Brothers, investment bankers, and made public at a luncheon given by the society for Mr. Hancock in the Commodore hotel, March 7.

The public is in a receptive mood and eager to give credit to scientists for the spectacular progress they have made, the report says, and "this sober but somewhat mystified regard" for science presents to the scientific association an exceptional opportunity, as well as obligation, for public service.

Scientists will resist exclusion from leadership in world affairs, Prof. W. Albert Noyes, jr., president of the society, declared. Opposing the conventions of statesmanship which in the past have restricted them to a purely scientific role, they will demand an equal voice with political and economic leaders in the settlement of national and international problems which their discoveries have created, he said.

Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, vice-president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, said scientists who deal with the physical sciences have new responsibilities. In the days before the war a chemist or a chemical engineer could seclude himself in the laboratories and carry on his experiments, he said. Outstanding jobs would be reported in the scientific magazines or made the topic of speeches at technical meetings. Spectacular developments may have received some publicity, Dr. Thomas said. But generally speaking, he said, the layman had but faint ideas of the work of the physical scientists. All this has been changed by the impact of the war.

Surplus Chemicals Offered by WAA

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration announced three special offerings at fixed prices of $300,000 worth of surplus chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Bids will be received until March 25 on the materials by the medical sales division, War Assets Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Apex Adds to Staff

H. Rothstein, president of Apex Chemical Company, New York, has announced the addition of Dr. Henry H. Gilmann to the company's research staff at its plant in Elizabeth, N. J. He was formerly connected with City Chemical Company, the Glyco Products Corporation, and the Quaker Chemical Products Corp. as research and development chemist.

Industrial Research Medal Awarded

Charles Allen Thomas, vice-president and technical director of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been named as the second recipient of the Industrial Research Institute Medal. The medal is given for an outstanding contribution to the field of industrial research. Dr. Charles S. Venable, president of the institute, stated that the presentation will be made to Dr. Thomas at the annual meeting in June.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firm conditions continued to feature the sizing materials market last week. Prices of cornstarch, dextrin and corn sugar were increased fractionally and reflected the higher cost of corn. Demand was active for corn derivatives, against former contracts and it absorbed the capacity production. Export inquiry also was excellent, but shipments were restricted owing to the scarcity of resale material. Exporters were bidding above processors' quotations. Recent business has taken the potato starch production for the next two months and offers were scarce. Tapioca flour remains steady, though trading was reported quiet for spot supplies and for shipment from Brazil.

Trading in tanning materials was slow last week. Inquiry for nearby replacements was centered in quebracho and wattle bark and extract. Demand for these materials exceeded the offers for shipment. Other foreign tanning materials were in fair inquiry and were well held for shipment. Domestic extracts were steady, and fustic, hematine, hypernic, logwood, osage orange, and quercitron were recently advanced, because of the higher production costs.

Active demand and the increased cost of eggs, resulted in price increases for albumen egg crystals and egg yolk last week. Supplies were materially reduced and well held at the higher levels.

Wool production in 1946, both shorn and pulled was estimated at 341,219,000 pounds in the United States, the smallest since 1927, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with the output of 378,449,000 pounds during 1945. In 1946, some 279,919,000 pounds of shorn and 61,300,000 pounds of pulled wool were produced against 307,949,000 pounds and 70,500,000 pounds, respectively in 1945.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn, dextrin, 25c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 25c. per 100 lbs.
sugar, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Egg, albumen, 5c. per lb.
yolk, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
298.0	293.6	293.5	288.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Consuming demand was active against contracts and absorbed the production. Export inquiry continued keen, but shipments were curtailed by the scarcity of supplies. Market was firm at former levels.

Prussiates — Demand continued fairly active for prompt needs. Market was steady and unchanged.

Soda, Hydrosulphite — Deliveries against contracts were in active request. Prices were unchanged and well held.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Egg—Increased demand strengthened the market and prices were advanced 5c. per pound. Supplies were limited and firmly held. Edible crystals were quoted at $1.75 to $1.80 per pound in barrels, according to quantity. Technical grades were unchanged and steady. Dried egg production totaled 11,744,000 pounds in January compared with 277,000 pounds in same month last year. Production consisted of 11,531,000 pounds of whole egg, 131,000 pounds of dried albumen and 82,000 pounds of dried yolk. Department of Agriculture's purchases of dried egg through February 21 for shipment to the United Kingdom total 24,410,000 pounds.

Dextrin, Corn—Prices were advanced 25c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Demand continued active and capacity production moved steadily against previous orders. British gum was increased to $6 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, canary, $5.74, dark, $5.84, and white, $5.59, same basis.

Egg Yolk—This market was stronger and prices were increased 1c. per pound. Supplies were low and demand was active. Carlots were quoted at $1.17 per pound and up to $1.25 for smaller quantities.

Starch, Corn—Higher cost of corn resulted in an advance of 25c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Production continued at capacity and was readily taken against former orders. Active inquiry was noted for resale material, for export, but trading was hampered by the lack of offerings. Pearl was raised to $4.47 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and to $4.62 for less carlots. Powdered was higher at $4.58 per 100 pounds carlots and $4.73 for lesser quantities, New York basis.

Starch, Potato—Consuming inquiry was active for nearby delivery. Trading was light, owing to scarcity of offerings. Production was sold through April, and readily absorbed against former contracts for domestic use and for shipment to Europe. Quotations were unchanged and firm.

Tapioca Flour—Trading on the spot was limited and confined to small lots for prompt delivery. Quotations were unchanged and fairly steady for spot material. Inquiry for new crop flour for shipment from Brazil was reported quiet. Quotations were merely nominal ranging from 5¾c. to 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Brazil, depending upon grade. Arrivals totaled 8,160 bags from Brazil and 10,400 bags from San Domingo at New York last week.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—Trading was reported light, though inquiry was more active. Shipments were available and well held at current quotations.

Fustic Extract—Market was firmer and quotations were advanced for all grades. Liquid was increased 1c., crystals, 3c. and solid, 5¼c. per pound.

Hematine Extract—Higher cost of raw materials was reflected in all grades. Liquid was boosted 1c., and crystals 3c. per pound.

Hypernic Extract—All grades were advanced because of higher production costs. Liquid was increased 1c., crystals, 3c. and solid, 7c. per pound.

Logwood Extract—Increased cost of basic materials resulted in higher quotations for all grades. Liquid was raised 1c., crystals, 3c. and solid, 4c. per pound.

Mangrove Bark—This market remains steady and shipments were well maintained at former levels. Inquiry for replacements reported improved, though trading was limited.

Myrobalans—Shipments from primary centers were well held at current levels. Buying interest was centered in nearby delivery. Trading was light.

Osage Orange Extract—Liquid was increased 1c. to 15c. per pound, barrels, less carlots and crystals 3c. to 32c. per pound, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market remain firm. Consuming inquiry was keen and limited offers for shipment were promptly taken at former levels. Offers were restricted to solid ordinary. Clarified was unavailable at producing centers because of the lack of soda ash. Arrivals at New York were reported at 15,700 bags last week, for delivery on previous orders.

Quercitron Extract — This material was advanced 1c. for the liquid, 3c. for crystals and 4c. per pound for the solid, because of the increased cost of production.

Tara Powder—Demand was unsatisfied, owing to the prevailing high prices for shipment from primary markets. Last sales reported were well above $200 per ton, ex-dock. Arrivals of powder totaled 2,450 bags at New York last week and were consigned on prior contracts.

Wattle Extract—Scarcity of offers for shipment continued to affect business. Tanners were in the market for nearby requirements. Market was strong at the recent price advance. Arrivals of bark totaled 8,475 bales and 2,000 bags of extract at Atlantic ports last week for delivery on former contracts.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

OPD—3-10-1947

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Coaltar Chemicals

Steel operations were maintained at 94.4 percent of ingot capacity last week. This operating level is the highest since the week of May 14, 1945, when steel mills were running at 95.3 percent. So far this indicated expansion in coaltar production has revealed no easement in the overall supply of coaltar chemicals. Consuming demand has continued active and the former buying movement has lost none of its momentum. Benzol was firm with shipments keeping even with production. Inquiry for creosote oil was active with a tendency to increase while stocks remained short. No relief to the cresylic acid scarcity could be noted and demand was exceedingly heavy. Phenol production has been sold tight to consumers who are using this material readily and resales are practically nil. Government reports place the production of natural phenol in the United Kingdom at 8,200 tons in 1946. Since prospects for adequate tonnage of this product for the British industry or by imports are uncertain, consideration is being given to plans for the erection of a synthetic phenol plant. Crude naphthalene has not improved its supply position and major consumers are asking for more stocks. Demand for toluol was not as active as previously noted and it looked as though some buyers had accumulated satisfactory inventories.

Supplies of intermediates have been kept low by the shortage of basic and processing chemicals and by a demand that has given no evidence of relaxation. The call for dyestuffs has exceeded plant capacities and production has been prevented from expanding by the shortage of intermediates.

Steel operations for the week beginning March 3 were scheduled at 94.4 percent of ingot capacity, compared with the same figure in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 93.4 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,651,900 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with the same production in the preceding week and 106,200 tons for the corresponding week in 1946.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
131.9	131.9	131.7	127.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Buying interest remained active for home and export requirements with demand quite evenly divided for nitration and industrial pure grades. Shipments in this area have kept about flush with production and the market position has continued firm and relatively tight. Total exports in November amounted to 118,000 gallons and from January through November, the total registered 5,612,000 gallons, compared with 2,873,000 gallons for the corresponding period in 1945.

Creosote Oil—Available stocks have not increased while consuming demand has remained active with a tendency to expand. The market condition is tight with prices firm at former trading levels. Total importations for eleven months ending November 30 were 2,335,000 gallons, compared with 2,224,000 gallons for the same period in the previous year.

Cresols—Importations for eleven months ending November 30, 1946 amounted to 1,204,000 pounds, compared with 411,000 pounds for the corresponding time in the preceding year. These totals included orthometa and para.

Cresylic Acid—Heavy demand of a miscellaneous character has continued to feature this market. Inquiries have included the disinfectant, synthetic resin and tricresylphosphate manufacturers. Domestic production and imports have not been sufficient to meet requirements and the tight position of supplies has not been relieved. The amount of acid imported for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 2,439,000 gallons, compared with 1,744,000 gallons for a similar period in 1945.

Naphthalene—No relief has been accorded to supply condition of this market. Consuming demand has exceeded production and shipments are behind scheduled requirements. Consumption at the phthalic anhydride plants has been maintained at an exceedingly high level and producers would like to increase their commitments for crude naphthalene. The general market closed firm and definitely tight.

Phenol—Absence of excess stocks has left this market in an exceedingly tight condition. Production is heavily under contract for use in phenol-formaldehyde resins, dyestuffs and medicinal products. Export inquiry was reported active. Export shipments for eleven months ending November 30 were 23,199,000 pounds, compared with 16,345,000 pounds for the same period in 1945.

Toluol—Buying interest did not appear quite as active in toluol last week. It looked as though recent purchases had covered requirements temporarily and there was less desire to build up inventories. The market was discribed as firm at former price levels.

Xylol—Enough of this solvent is being consumed in the lacquer and enamel industries to absorb current production. Stocks were not free but sufficient to meet requirements on a fairly prompt basis.

Chicago.—Interest has been keen in the coaltar bases and prices are rather well established at currently prevailing levels. Offerings are few. Benzol has attracted some attention. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 17c. per gallon; industrial xylol, same basis, 23c.; 5-degree xylol, 32c.; 3-degree xylol, same basis, 37c.; 2-degree tolulol, same basis, 23c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 23c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 17c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Consumers are taking these solvents at former price levels and the general market holds the same steady position recently noted. Demand appears to be running flush with current production and the absence of excess inventories has kept buying conditions tight. As long as the stringency in phenol prevails, there is little chance of increased production of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone. Recent advances in basic products such as benzol and toluol have created a stronger background for cyclohexane and methylcyclohexane.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Regular consumers are said to be getting about all of current production, and the absence of excess stocks has resulted in the maintenance of tight buying conditions in the resublimed and technical grades.

Broenner's—Shipments are narrowed mostly to contract accounts for dyestuff use. Higher producing costs have been a factor in the maintenance of former price levels.

Cleve's—Steady conditions were noted in all grades of this acid. The present movement has been channeled chiefly to contract consumers.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended February 28 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,121,000
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	29,028,000
Benzol	gals.	3,658,000
Coaltar	gals.	13,570,000
Creosote oil	gals.	755,200
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,793,600
Phenol	lbs.	212,400
Toluol	gals.	731,600
Xylol	gals.	165,200

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

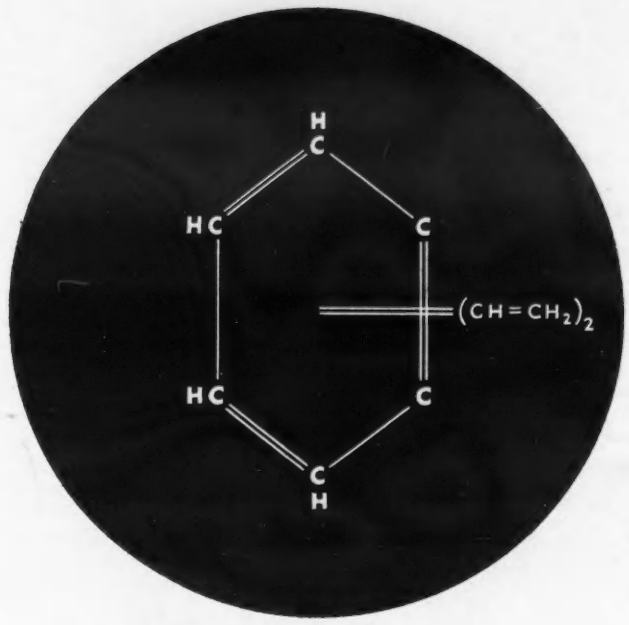
KOPPERS ANNOUNCES

DIVINYL BENZENE

available for immediate shipment

Suitable for use as an additive for synthetic rubber, as a component in plastics manufacture and as a chemical intermediate.

Samples will be gladly furnished and inquiries are solicited. Shipments will be made from Kobuta, Pa.



K KOPPERS

OTHER KOPPERS CHEMICAL MATERIALS: Styrene monomer; Polystyrene; Phthalic Anhydride; Vinyl Cyclohexene; Secondary Butyl Benzene; Dibutyl meta Cresol, etc.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC. Koppers Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Fumaric—Market position firm, with demand running in excess of supply. The rapid absorption of this acid by manufacturers of protective coatings and synthetic resins has prevented any easement in buying conditions.

Laurent's—Stocks have been kept down by consuming demand, and the market position has remained tight. High producing costs have contributed strength to the market's price structure.

Maleic—No easement could be noted from the tight position of this market. Demand has kept above producing plant capacity, with the movement running behind contract schedules.

Neville and Winthers—Stocks of this acid have not increased, and buying conditions have remained tight, with shipments confined mostly to regular domestic consumers. Prices have remained steady on the basis of 73c. per pound, f.o.b. the works.

Tobias—Production has not been sufficient to increase available stocks of this acid. Demand is ahead of supply, and the market's position has remained exceedingly tight.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthol — This intermediate has been kept in short supply owing to low production resulting from the continued stringency in basic material.

Anilin Oil—Active consuming demand has easily absorbed any increase in production. Buying interest has broadened and a limitation on stocks for prompt shipment was noted. The shortage of freight cars and containers has interrupted the flow of material from works. Exports of anilin oil and salt for eleven months in 1946 amounted to 3,675,000 pounds, against 657,000 pounds for the same period in 1945.

Betanaphthol—Short stocks resulting from low production and an active demand have created a firm position for this market. There did not appear to be much relief in sight owing to the severe scarcity of the basic product.

Dianisidine—Firm on the basis of $1.38 per pound, works. Production moving chiefly again contract accounts.

Dimethylamine — About enough stock to meet most essential requirements of regular consumers. Market position tight with prices firm at 39½c. per pound for drums in carlots at 40c. for less f.o.b. the works.

Dinitrophenol—Supply position has been kept tight with producers experiencing difficulty in securing enough phenol to maintain plant capacity.

Diphenyl—Not in free supply but available in limited quantities to regular consumers. Market position firm but without price change.

Monochlorobenzene — Firm and scarce at present with demand active. Producers have experienced difficulty in securing sufficient basic materials. Contracts quoted at 5½c. per pound in tankcars, 6c. for drums in carlots and 6½c. for smaller lots in drums all f.o.b. the works.

Paradichlorobenzene—According to trade reports, backlog orders for this material are sufficient to tax production for some months ahead The supply position is definitely tight with increased inquiries forcing additional pressure on producers.

Phthalic Anhydride—All the material that can be produced under the present supply of crude naphthaline is being shipped to the consuming trades. The constant expansion in the industries where enamel type finishes are essential has kept demand from this source at an unusually high level.

Coaltar Colors

Consuming demand for dyestuffs has continued to exceed plant capacities. It has been very difficult to increase production owing to the current scarcity of basic materials. Dyestuffs based with naphthalene are reported to be exceedingly short.

Exports of alizarine red and synthetic indigo from the United Kingdom for eleven months ending November 30 amounted to 12,202 cwt., other coaltar dyes amounted to 158,320 cwt.

Brazil imported 442 metric tons of dyes during the first half of 1946. Of

Bethlehem

Coal Chemicals

BENZOL (nitration, industrial, motors)

TOLUOL (nitration and industrial)

XYLOL (industrial)

CRUDE HEAVY SOLVENT NAPHTHA

CRUDE NAPHTHALENE

CRUDE PYRIDINE

From plants at Sparrows Point, Md.; Lackawanna, N. Y.; Bethlehem and Johnstown, Pa. Nearby points served by convenient tank-wagon delivery.

Other Bethlehem products for the chemical industry:

Forged pressure vessels • Chemical-plant equipment • Sheets • Alloy studs • Hot-forged nuts • Pipe • BethColite (hot-dipped tinplate) Electrolytic tinplate • Special-coated manufacturing terne plate

For full details, write or call Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., or nearest district office.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

these, the United Sattes supplied 332 tons.

Mexico's annual consumption of coaltar dyes is estimated to be approximately 1,000 metric tons on an "as shipped" basis. Most imports are high strength dyes and both import and consumption figures would be about duoble if calculated on a standard strength basis. Value of consumption is about $3,000,000 U. S. currency. Mexican customs duties do not consider the concentration of the dyes, but are levied by weight, consequntly, most importers bring in the hight strength material.

Trade Briefs

Petro Koltar Chemicals Inc. has been organized in California, with offices in Los Angeles. Directors are Charles C. Eberly jr., Charles W. Fourl and J. Ward Putt.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has elected E. A. Berry vice-president in charge of the finance department. Mr. Berry, treasurer of the company since 1940, succeeds Stanley N. Brown, who resigned after twenty-one years with the firm.

Fertilizer Industry Advising Group to Meet

OPD Washington Bureau

A conference of the fertilizer producers industry advisory committee has been called for March 13 by the Department of Agriculture on fertilizer problems facing both the industry and the farmers.

Three specific subjects have been outlined for discussion at the meeting. They are the present situation with respect to production and distribution of nitrogen, potash and phosphate; agricultural needs for fertilizer during the next few years ahead, and the use of additional production facilities to meet these needs, and thirdly, the general situation with respect to the 1947-48 fertilizer year.

Ten Eyck Quits Davison

H. S. Ten Eyck has resigned from the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., effective March 15. Mr. Ten Eyck has joined the Ia Conda Phosphate & Chemical Company and the Continental Distribution Company. He will be located at Perry, Iowa. These companies produce and sell superphosphate, mixed goods and insecticides.

Davison Gives Added Duties to Caspari

The Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, has appointed William Caspari general sales manager of the phosphate rock division, Bartow, Fla. In addition to these duties he is sales manager of the superphosphate and export divisions. Mr. Caspari started with Davison in the chemical laboratory thirty-one years ago.

Du Pont Appoints Keenen to New Post

Dr. Frank G. Keenen has been appointed assistant sales manager of the nitrogen products section sales division of the ammonia department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Dr. Keenen, who joined du Pont in 1926, has recently been a member of the technical service section of the ammonia department's sales division.

Bickerton Joins Walker Fertilizer Sales Staff

The Walker Fertilizer Company, Orlando, Fla., has added to its technical sales staff Dr. J. M. Bickerton, for the past six years assistant manager and director of research of the insecticide division of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York.

Canol Project Bids To Be Opened March 27

OPD Washington Bureau

The Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner has invited sealed bids on the refinery and the pipeline and equipment of the U. S. war-time crude oil facility Canol Project 1, "where is and as is" in Canada.

Although this segment of the four-part over-all Canol project represents a government investment of $69,534,286, the procurement cost of the physical properties now offered for sale is estimated at $15,000,000. These properties constitute the only portion of Canol Project 1 now regarded as salable. Bids will be opened March 27.

Lowenstein Marks Fiftieth Anniversary

Joseph H. Lowenstein & Sons, chemical manufacturer, Brooklyn, N. Y., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding March 6 at the company offices in Morgan avenue. The company was founded by the late Joseph H. Lowenstein in 1897 and is currently under the management of Mrs. Josephine Lowenstein, president, and her sons Herman J. Lowenstein, vice - president, and Salomon C. Lowenstein, secretary.

Zinc Chemical Starts Sulphate Shipments

The Zinc Chemical Company will ship its first car of zinc sulphate from the Baltimore plant on March 10. Regular shipments for agriculture, rayon and mining operations will also begin.

OTC Termination

—Continued from page 3

of fats and oils also be continued under control.

Under existing law the government will be able to continue control over imports and exports of scarce materials until June 30. But controls over the domestic distribution of the products will end March 31 insofar as the products which fall within the jurisdiction of the CPA are concerned. This authority springs from the Second War Powers Act which expires on that date.

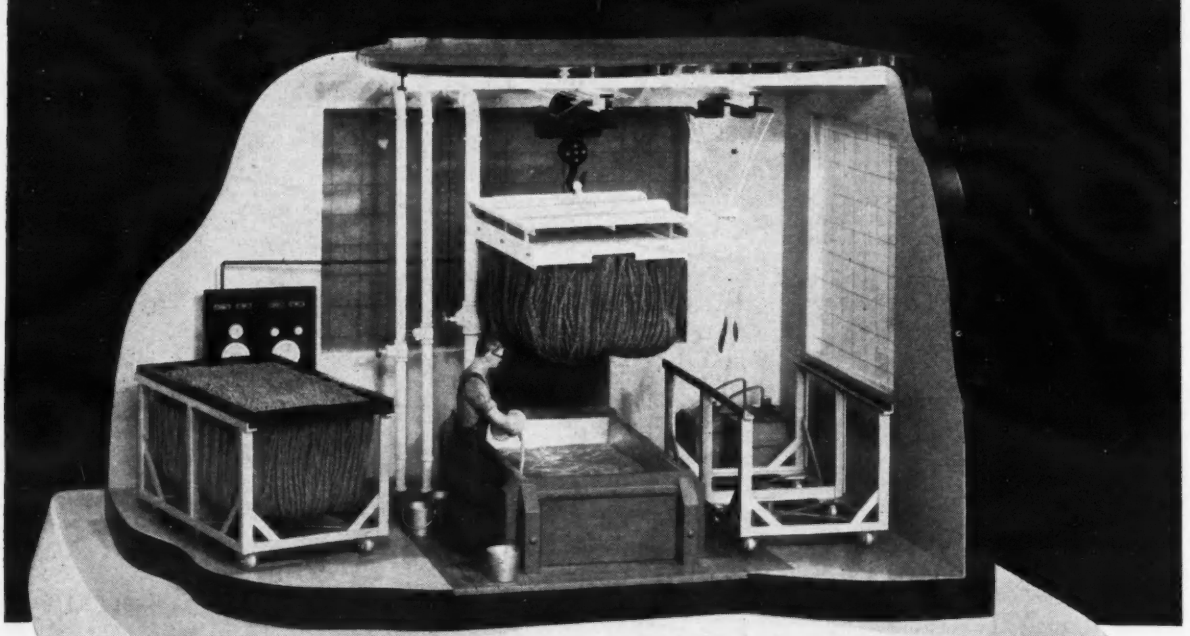
The fact that the CPA's authority will lapse March 31 is causing much concern in some circles, particularly with respect to the effect that it might have on the fertilizer situation. None of the fertilizer materials are now under domestic distribution control but exports and imports of these materials are under close check.

The Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce is the agency that issues the licenses for exportation of fertilizer material but does so on directive of the CPA. The OIT authority continues under the law until June 30 but whether the directives of the CPA would have any effect after March 31 is questionable. Because the OIT does not have the machinery set up to evaluate all the facts necessary in reaching a decision on the exportation of fertilizer, there is cause for concern over what will happen to the export program after March 31.

Government officials are fearful of either of two things happening:—some of the producers may decide to ship larger amounts of nitrogen abroad than the export program calls for in order to cash in on the higher foreign prices for nitrogen; or, some of them may decide against fulfilling this country's export commitments in order to serve their own customers.

Either of these two actions would endanger the domestic supply situation, they said. Heavier exports of nitrogen than those now programmed will accentuate the shortage already being felt here, it was said, while a curtailment of the export program might lead to retaliation upon the part of foreign shippers who had planned to ship 201,000 tons of nitrogen to this country this year.

VICTOR Chemicals



for... TEXTILES

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In dyeing textiles, Victor Formic Acid is extensively used as an acidulent in the dye bath. As a medium-strength acid, it produces colors that are both level and fast. Complete exhaustion of the dye bath assures economy, and because of the volatility of formic acid the danger of tendering the fabric is eliminated. ¶ Other Victor chemicals used in the textile industry include: **Oxalic Acid** (bleaching), **Sodium Phosphates** (buffer in dye baths, detergents, dyeing, process water treatment, water softeners), **Victawet 58 B** (dispersing agent), **Victawet 35 B, Victawet 12** (dye carriers, penetrants), **Phosphoric Acid** (dyeing), **Flexible Fyrex, Ammonium Phosphates** (flameproofing), **Victamine D** (textile softening agent), **Aluminum Formate** (waterproofing).

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Stocks of all the basic fertilizer chemicals continued short of demand and the overall condition of these markets was exceedingly tight throughout the past week. While efforts are being made to expand production of both materials and mixed fertilizers, delays in replacing necessary equipment have proved a bottleneck at times although some headway is being made. More nitrate of soda is on the way from Chile and government approval to operate cargo vessels in ocean trade until June 30 has removed any threat to the program for shipment of Chilean nitrate to the United States. Output of ammonia sulphate has been sustained at a higher level, but demand has remained above current plant capacity. High production of superphosphate has not been sufficient to meet requirements and trade reports stated that resale stocks in the Baltimore area could be liquidated at prices considerably above contract figures. One of the major potash producing companies has abandoned the policy of quoting ex-vessel and has revised quotations for muriate 60 percent to a minimum of 40c. per unit ton, carlots works basis for the period from April 1 to May 15.

Removal of selling pressure from vegetable oil seed meals and a stiffening of prices has resulted in considerably more buying interest in the organic fertilizer materials. This was reflected in a higher market for dried blood and the development of a firmer tone in bone-meal and tankage. The recommendation by Herbert Hoover of sizable shipments of various products necessary for the rehabilitation program abroad appeared to have exerted a stimulating influence upon buying of these commodities. Higher prices for copper and lead have strengthened the markets for insecticides and fungicides based with these metals. Sales of rotenone and cube root have been made at higher prices.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate — Stocks have remained short of demand and the market has maintained a tight position. Demand from mixers was reported heavy and somewhat above current production. Boxcar shortage has retarded the movement of material from works in some areas.

Dried Blood—Feeders have taken all the material offered at $8.00 and then advanced their views to $8.50 per unit ton here and in the West. It looked as though available stocks at the latter price were about exhausted at the close of the week.

Soda Nitrate—Stocks have remained below requirements. Synthetic production has been curbed by the shortage of soda ash and shipments of Chilean nitrate have been restricted by various labor difficulties. The latter, however, is now coming in more freely. It is stated that 250,000 tons were awaiting shipment from Tocopilla in December. The Maritime Commission has fifteen vessels operating at present for the movement of chilean nitrate.

Tankage — More demand from feeders has resulted in increased sales of tankage. At the close of the week, it looked as though most of the available stocks had been absorbed. The market was firm but unchanged.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Market position has continued tight although producers are attempting to expand output to keep up with current requirements. Delays in securing repair parts and other equipment have prevented such expansion from proceeding as rapidly as desired. Insufficient boxcars have resulted in some delay in making prompt shipments of rock while demand has been sustained at an unusually high level.

Superphosphate — Stocks are reported short of requirements and the market position appears to be growing tighter under a heavy call for agricultural use. It was reported that producers have experienced difficulty in securing sufficient rock and sulphuric acid to meet current wants.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cube root, 5 percent rotenone, 15c. per lb.
Cube root, 4 percent rotenone, 16c. per lb.
Dried blood, 50c. per unit-ton.
Rotenone, $7.95 per lb.
extract, liquid, 60c. per unit.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
72.3	72.3	72.3	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

One of the major producers of potash has announced the discontinuance of quoting the price basis ex-vessel. The range of quotations for muriate 60 percent is 40c. per unit of K_2O. Manure salts 22 percent was unchanged at 20c. per unit K_2O. These prices will be for shipment during the spot or list price season extending from April 1 to May 15, 1947 and will be f.o.b. the works. Prices refer to additional business for the period named above and not to existing contracts which expire at the end of this month. Buyers near the producer will benefit by this revision, those at a distance will pay slightly higher. This method of quoting is being considered by other producers but has not been made general to date.

Insecticides

Advanced prices in copper and lead have increased production costs. Copper sulphate responded promptly to the higher metal and it was expected that other insecticides based with copper and lead would be priced higher in the near future. It is stated the usage of copper sulphate and DDT on potatoe vines has so undermined the consumption of zinc arsenite that production of the latter chemical has practically ceased. Rotenone is selling at higher prices and so is cube root. Buying interest in both insecticide and fungicide materials has continued to increase, the upward swing in the metal markets has stimulated demand and prospects of a satisfactory volume of early business appear favorable. Copper sulphate report on page 37.

A warning service designed to protect tomato growers from late blight damage such as swept through gardens and tomato fields in many Eastern states last year has been set up by the Plant Disease Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Plant pathologists in 32 states extending as far west as Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, are collaborating in the service. The tomato late blight fungus is the same fungus that causes the late blight and rot of potatoes. It lives over winter in potato tubers, in tomato plants in greenhouses in the North, and on tomato plants in fields and gardens in the extreme South.

Sales of rotenone are being made at higher prices. Current quotations are $20 to $24 per pound in barrels, works. Liquid extract is priced at $1.75 per unit in drums, works. Cube root 5 percent rotenone is quoted at 60c. to 65c. per pound in barrels and 4 percent rotenone at 48c. to 52c. per pound in barrels, both works.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Consuming demand for sulphur continued active with stocks adequate to meet requirements promptly. Two bills before the Texas legislature have attracted trade interest. One refers to a tax of $2 per ton on sulphur and the other to $5 per ton. Pyrites firm and moving against contract accounts. Foreign advices state that if needed equipment could be obtained, production of pyrites in the United States Zone of Austria could be increased to 1,000 tons monthly. In July, 200 tons were produced compared with 180 in June. The labor shortage and the vacation season also kept output low during the summer months. No statistics are available on production of pyrites at Oeblarn in the British Zone.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
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The farmer is aware of the potash need of his soil, as never before.

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To meet these problems PCA is making "heap big hustle" in every possible way. We'd like to ship you every ton of high grade Muriate you'd like to have, but you know the complications as well as we do. Please be assured, however, that this company is doing its utmost to render the best possible service to you today . . . *that is always PCA's objective.*

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You scientifically compound the ingredients into a quality finished product. You maintain rigid laboratory control throughout the manufacturing procedure. And, you choose fine chemicals of uniform and dependable quality as raw materials.

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For example, ointments and analgesic balm have a multitude of tasks to perform—the first as an antiseptic or germicidal agent to promote healing—the second as a counter-irritant, a stimulus to skin membranes and pain deadener.

Each ingredient you choose must be of measured purity and uniform in quality in order to perform these tasks *well.* Extreme care must be taken in formulating and blending.

A few of the popular items used for the making of ointments are Salicylic Acid, Methyl Salicylate, Ammoniated Mercury, Mercuric Chloride, Benzoic Acid, Calamine and Iodine. If they are Baker's *all can be depended upon.*

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Baker's
FINE CHEMICALS

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week consisted of higher quotations on aconitine, atropine, bismuth chloride, citrate, hydroxide, and oxychloride, corn syrup, and silver bullion plus silver nitrate, and ethyleneglycol. Synthetic camphor was lower and a statistically strong natural menthol market was slightly down in price.

Higher quotations on less than carlot quantities of acetone, amyl acetate, normal fermentation butyl acetate and alcohol, diethyl oxalate, normal fermentation ethyl acetate, ethyl acetoacetate, ethyl ether, and fusel oil were announced; the rise was fractional. Carlot prices were left unchanged. The schedule on pure and denatured alcohol in less than carlots was left unchanged in one important quarter.

Another solvents manufacturer stated that all his solvents products sold in drums, less than carlots, and in small 5 and 1 gallon packages were advanced ½c. per pound, effective March 1. This maker's schedule prices on carlots in drums, tankwagons, and tankcars as of February 1 were left unchanged.

Milk powder was removed from the Department of Agriculture list of scarce materials, effective March 1. Fishliver oils were in more competitive position and more plentiful supplies kept prices tending in favor of buyers. Codliver oil, however, remained a firm and rather scarce commodity the new crop of which is now in the making.

Reports showed that the Dutch cinchona and quinine installations are in fit shape to permit a restoration of export business with the world whenever the political differences between the Indonesian nationalists in Java and the Dutch government shall be resolved and peace restored. This is business that in 1939 was valued at $1,503,108 in the Department of Commerce reports, being a spot of trade highly important to a nation so badly hurt by World War No. 2.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aconitine, amorphous, $10.50 per oz.
Atropine alkaloid, 80c. per oz.
sulphate, $1.40 per oz.
Bismuth chloride, 15c. per lb.
citrate, 15c. per lb.
hydroxide, 20c. per lb.
oxychloride, 20c. per lb.
Ethyleneglycol, 2c. per lb.
Corn syrup, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Silver bullion, 9c. per oz.
nitrate, 5½c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Camphor, synthetic, technical, 4c. per lb.
USP, 4c. per lb.
Menthol, natural, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
250.5	250.8	247.7	209.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acetone—One producer advanced less than carlot prices ½c. per pound. Carlot quotations lacked change. Demand remained active and strong. Likewise, prices.

Agar — Further quantities have reached here from Kobe, Japan, consigned to a United States government agency for sale under bids. The quantity was 500 bales which is a quantity that the market can readily absorb and still leave total requirements uncompleted.

Alcohol—Some solvents prices on less than carlot quantities were advanced ½c. per unit of quantity but pure and denatured alcohol was not among the articles affected. However, it was said that such an advance may have to be made some time in the not distant future.

Demand for all kinds of alcohol ran to high levels last week and the need is so great that manufacturing consumers will have to depend heavily on the ability of a United States government agency to buy and import alcohol abroad. Last week, 708,714 gallons reached here from Havana, Cuba, and 519,741 gallons came in from Puerto Padre, Cuba.

The government stockpile now totals over 8,000,000 gallons and it is rising by reason of importations from Cuba. Purchases made for delivery this year amount to upwards of 20,000,000 gallons of which quantity, about 4,000,000 gallons have been received. And commitments involving purchase of 10,000,000 gallons in 1948 are in effect.

Amyl Acetate—Quotations covering less than carlot quantities were advanced ½c. per pound but carlots remained without change. No change was reported in any quotations on material made from pentane.

Atropine—Quotations were substantially higher in keeping with rising costs of production in which the prevailing prices on raw material played a prominent part. Alkaloid became $10.65 per ounce and sulphate was minimum at $8.75 per ounce.

Bismuth Salts—Some of the minor salts were higher, being chloride which rose to $4.50 per pound; citrate, $3.12; hydroxide, $4; and oxychloride, $3.80. Higher prices are due on anhydrous oxide, nitrate, subiodide, and sulphocarbolate. Metal occupied a very strong position and the tendency toward further rise in its price was quite strong throughout the past week.

Butyl Acetate—Carlot quotations remained unchanged but prices prevailing on less than carlot quantities were raised ½c. per pound. This development prevailed on normal fermentation material wherever made.

Butyl Alcohol—Deliveries in less than carlot quantities now are priced at an advance of ½c. per pound. The carlot quotation lacks quotable change. This affected the normal fermentation article at all points of production.

Cadmium—All of its derivatives were in strong position because of the recent continuation of advancing prices on metal. Also, the steady quality that governed demand was an item that contributed to the general strength of the market.

Calcium Gluconate—Steady flow of orders to the spot aided in the maintenance of stable quotations on this article. The undertone was substantially firm and little competition prevailed on the spot.

Camphor—Producers of synthetic camphor reduced quotations 4c. per pound last week. The decline reflected the lower prices prevailing on turpentine. New quotations were:—Technical, 2,000 pounds or more, 50c. per pound; 10 barrels, 52½c.; 5 to 9 barrels, 53c.; 1 to 4 barrels, 54c.; smaller lots, 56c. to 63c., according to quantity. USP, granular or powder, 2,000 pounds or more, 77c. per pound; 1,000 pound lots, 78c.; smaller lots, 81c.; tablets, 2,000 pounds or more, 90c.; 1,000 pound lots, 91c.; smaller lots, 92c.

More camphor arrived from Kobe, Japan, last week, being 160 cases of powder and 140 cases of tablets for the account of a United States government agency that will offer the arrival for bidding.

Castor Oil—Prices failed of further advance but the market was very strong in all its aspects and continued rise in the price of beans in Brazil will likely produce further upward action in oil prices.

History regarding imports was written for the second time last week when 200 drums reached here from Bangkok, Siam—surely an odd place from which to get castor oil but from which place oil had been shipped to the United States in 1946. Receipts of shipments from India would be a commonplace although India has not competed in this market for a number of years.

Imports of castor beans totaled 38,476 bags, or 5,771,400 pounds, which compared with 82,724 bags, or 12,086,600 pounds in the corresponding week last year. Total arrivals since January 1 this year reached 450,903 bags, or 67,635,450 pounds, against 308,319 bags, or 46,247,850 pounds, arrived in the corresponding period in 1946.

Codliver Oil—The market held very firm. Demand was very good and practically everything in hand is engaged for consumption or distribution. During the past week, 1,732 drums reached here from Iceland.

Corn Syrup—Production costs advanced sufficiently to cause the domestic manufacturers to advance quotations 25c. per 100 pounds. In carlot quantities, the article now commands $5.20 per 100 pounds; less than carlots,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Fine Chemicals OF ASSURED QUALITY

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Hexylresorcinol, USP (*germicide*)

Benzyl Cyanide

Organic Mercury Compounds*:
Phenylmercuric Acetate, Benzoate, Hydroxide, Nitrate, Saccharinate, Salicylate

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\$5.35. Corn sugar was also higher to the same extent.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Less than carlot quotations were raised ½c., but the price for deliveries in carlots was left unchanged.

Diethyl Oxalate—The price of this article in less than carlot quantities was advanced ½c. per pound, but the quotations on carlot amounts was without quotable change.

Ephedrine—Although the season when consumption is usually highest is passing, demand for the synthetic ephedrine was still active last week and the general undertone of the market was very firm.

Ethyl Ether—Synthetic material in less than carlot quantities now costs ½c. per pound more. In carlots, the former price remained unchanged.

Ethyl Acetate—Natural fermentation material in less than carlot quantities has been advanced ½c. per pound in price but in carlots it sells at unchanged prices.

Ethyleneglycol — Prices were advanced 2c. per pound, establishing eastern prices at 11c. per pound in tanks; drums, carlots, 12c.; less carlots, 13c. Western delivery prices were ½c. per pound higher in all thre categories.

Fishliver Oils—The market has weakened and declined under growing competition between suppliers resulting from the larger quantities now available. New quotations were as follows:—Potencies, 8,000 to 15,000 units per gram, 23c. to 25c. per million units; 15,000 to 30,000 units per gram, 25c. to 27c.; 30,000 to 60,000 units per gram, 26½c. to 28c.; over 100,000 units per gram, 30c. to 32c.; concentrates, 200,000 units per gram or higher, 40c. to 45c.

Importations during the past week were 19 drums of sharkliver oil coming here from San Francisco, and 51 drums from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Glycerin—Excellent demand and disappointing stocks remained a constant factor in the market last week. Further importations aided in tempering the shortage in prompt delivery material but their influence in that respect was almost inconsequential. The arrivals were 35 drums from Calcutta, India, and 20 drums from Matadi, in the Belgian Congo.

Chicago, Mar. 5.—Ruling prices on glycerin are, for both chemically pure and high gravity, 55c. per pound, tank-car; 55¼c., drums, carlots; 55¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Iodine and Iodides—All were in steady price position and consumption added to the general firmness of market undertones. An arrival of 1,429 barrels (kegs?) of crude iodine was noted.

Menthol—Although the spot market was slightly lower at a minimum of \$7.60 per pound, the situation was actually one of substantial strength and some quarters were asking upwards of \$8 throughout the week.

A letter from Sao Paulo, Brazil, under date of February 15 reported market conditions there as follows:—The situation here on menthol is now quite clear, and will be of interest to you. As a result of the general sharp increase in prices that occurred here, the farms put aside the planting and cultivation of menthol, and our present crop is smaller than last year's by far. Oil is difficult to obtain, and when it is available, we sometimes have to pay more for it than is the value of the menthol crystals, and it becomes uninteresting. We have practically shut down on production until the present unfavorable conditions are overcome, but this can only come about through an increase in the price of menthol, and we do not see how that can be avoided, in view of the very small stocks here, and unless menthol can be made available from other sources, and we are afraid that the prospects in that respect are not too good, either. There are speculative buyers in the market every day for quantities beyond anything that is available, and we are interested in having you distribute our remaining holdings only to the consuming trade.

Milk Powder—Skimmed milk powder has been removed from the list of agricultural commodities certified as in short supply on September 1, 1946. This was in accordance with the requirement of the Price Control Extension Act by the terms of which the secretary of agriculture certified to shortages effective March 1.

Quicksilver — The market held steady at \$87 to \$89 per flask but the government owned metal recently arrived from Japan, plus the lot held in Europe, hung over the market and will be a market factor until such time as the government makes known its intention regarding its stockpiling or disposal of said lots.

San Francisco, Mar. 5.—The quicksilver market here this week was steady. Interest was being well maintained, but offerings were light. Metal was quoted between \$86 and \$87 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—Those concerned with the sale of quinine believe that that material will hold its own with the antimalarials developed during the war if and when trade in cinchona bark and quinine is restored by the Dutch factors. From government and trade sources has come confirmation of the fact that during Japanese occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, cinchona plantations and quinine factories were not subjected to wanton destruction. Factories were found intact when liberation came to the Dutch and, also, two new, though small, factories were found to have been built by the Japanese at Garoet and Soekaboemi. The quinine manufacturing plant at Bandoeng, which had been damaged by the Dutch before Japanese occupation, was repaired fully by the Japanese and, according to an observer who has visited these factories during last Summer, was in working condition, although inadequate supply of chemicals and labor made operation of factory impossible at that time.

Restoration of commerce in these articles only awaits settlement of the political differences existing between the Dutch authorities and the Indonesian nationalists and progress to that end is being made. Meanwhile, cinchona bark and quinine found in the Java coastal cities have been sent to Holland for reprocessing and reconditioning. When ready for disposal, the available stocks will be

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Cultivation and harvesting of trees were neglected during the Japanese occupation and it is feared that the young seedlings planted in 1940 may have been smothered by weeds. Production of bark in the next few years will be affected by the war-time cessation of controlled planting sponsored by Dutch agricultural stations prior to the war. However, young trees already well developed prior to the war will have reached the maturity stage at which the yield of quinine will be the highest which will aid in overcoming the reduced tonnage which may result from the harvesting of young, light weight bark whose quinine content should be higher, however, than bark of normal harvest age, according to authority long engaged in the cinchona trade.

The shortage of quinine reported in Japanese-occupied East Asia and amongst Japanese troops during the war was owing to shipping and other transport difficulties and not to neglect of production. As a result of shipping difficulties, stockpiles of cinchona bark and quinine powder probably exist in Java and Southwest Sumatra in areas not yet surveyed. A stockpile of 1,500 tons cinchona bark, equivalent to about 105 tons quinine sulphate, was located in Bandoeng. A stockpile of 5,000,000 tablets of quinine and 12 tons of quinine powder was found in Malaya, presumably shipped across Malacca Straits by the Japanese during the war but not distributed because of transport difficulties. Similar stockpiles probably will be located in other areas of Java and Sumatra. The greater part of the stockpiles of quinine powder and quinine tablets will have to be reprocessed before they are useable.

Restoration of cinchona bark and quinine trade is vital to the Dutch, particularly to the Netherlands East Indies and it depends on the settlement of political differences between the Dutch and the Indonesian nationalists. In 1939—the year war began in Europe—the United States, according to Department of Commerce data, imported from Dutch sources 1,984,272 pounds of cinchona bark and 2,318,712 ounces of derived products. The trade in bark had a value of $851,433. That in derived products, $651,675. To restore trade that was worth a total of $1,503,108 in 1939 will be no small help to a nation so badly hurt by the war.

Silver — Prices on silver bullion climbed steadily and abruptly almost every day last week. Late in the period, bullion was priced at 84¾c. per ounce and was subject to heavy consuming demand for the account of domestic industries with British operations being also a factor in the advance. Silver nitrate quotations followed the rise in bullion. Packed in 250-ounce bottles, quantities of 2,500 ounces were priced at 54⅞c. per ounce; 1,000 ounces, 55⅛c.; 500 ounces, 55⅜c., and single 250-ounce bottles, 55⅝c.

Soda Glutamate—The reconstruction Finance Corporation on February 28 reported having sold on sealed bids 557 cases of monosodium glutamate. The commodity was imported from Japan pursuant to arrangements made between the United States Commercial Company, the War Department, and the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for the handling of Japanese exports.

Five successful bidders were reported. The goods were in three categories, namely: packed in 7 ounce tins, highest bid, $107.50 per case; in 14 ounce tins, at $115.50 per case; and in 5 pound tins, $112.50 per case. Based on the average of bids, high and low, the prices per case work out at about $4.08, $3.66, and $1.99 per pound, respectively—which compares with $1.46 per pound quoted by domestic producers of this extremely scarce material.

Trade Briefs

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has elected Fredrick M. Eaton to the board of directors. He was formerly general counsel of the War Production Board.

Copper Sulphate imported into Portugal in 1945 amounted to 5,000 metric tons, worth $720,000. Imports of this material in 1939 amounted to 122 tons.

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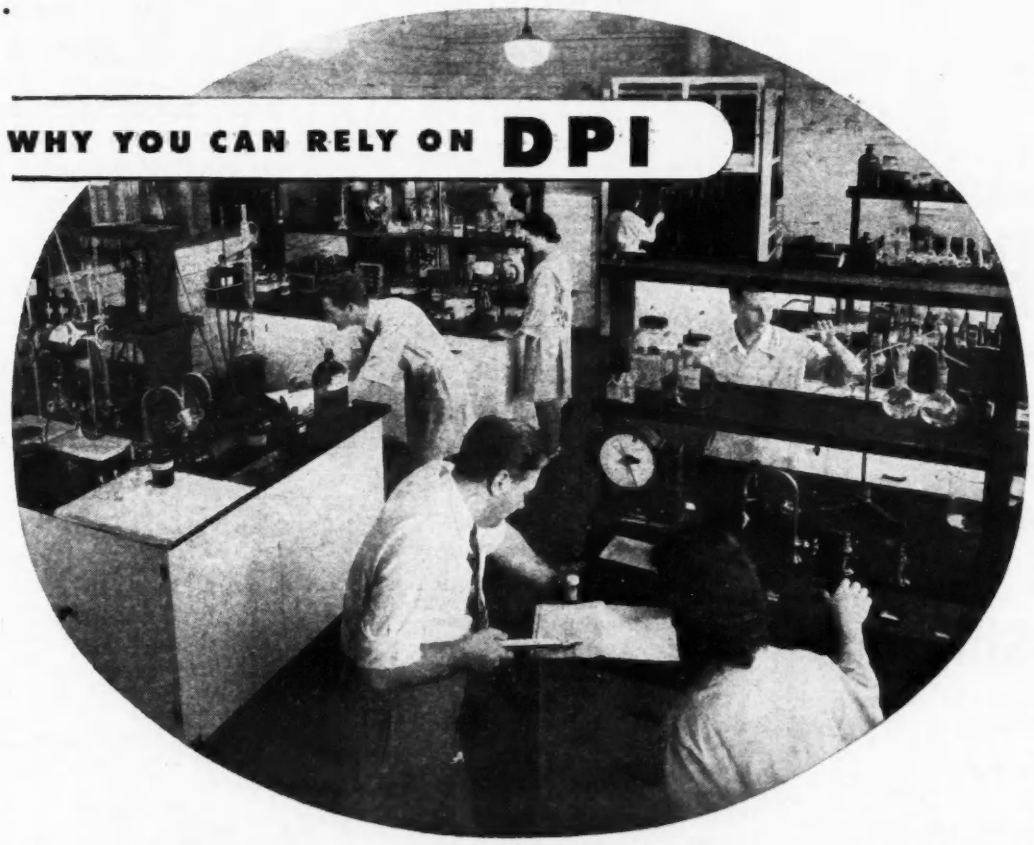

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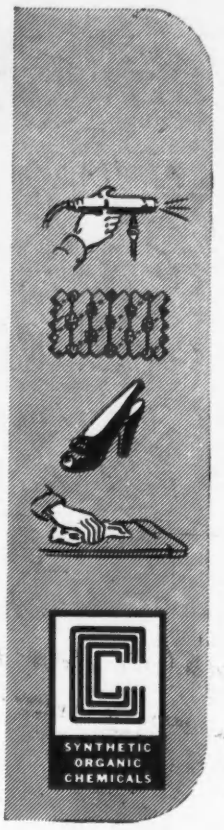

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Welsh Heads Food Group's Credit Division

James F. Welsh, secretary of McCormick & Co., manufacturer of spices and insecticides, Baltimore, has been elected chairman of the National Food Manufacturers' credit division. He succeeds Arthur Norris, of Penick & Fort, Ltd., New York. Other officers elected were William R. Dunn, General Foods Corporation, New York, vice-chairman, and Elmer Weiland, Atlantic Sales Corporation, Rochester, N. Y., treasurer.

Michigan Drug Group Hears Engineering Talk

Dr. C. J. Klemme, vice-president in charge of production for the Jamieson Pharmacal division of the Heyden Chemical Company, New York, was guest speaker at the second 1947 meeting of the Allied Drug and Cosmetic Association of Michigan. His subject was "Some Engineering Problems of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers."

Bristol-Myers Coordinates All Medical Activities

Bristol-Myers Company has created a medical division to instigate and coordinate all medical activities of the company and its subsidiaries, Bristol Laboratories, the Sun Tube Corporation, the Rubberset Company, and William Peterman, Inc. Dr. D. K. Kitchen, formerly medical director of Bristol Laboratories, has been named head of the new division. Assisting him will be W. E. Crutchfield, jr., Dr. G. L. Wolcott and Miss Nell Conway.

Princeton Honors Two Chemists

In connection with its recent Winter commencement exercises, Princeton University conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Science on Claude Silbert Hudson, director of the division of chemistry at the National Institute of Health, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md., and an honorary degree of doctor of engineering on Warren Kendall Lewis, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Corporation Earnings

Allied Laboratories, Inc.

	1946	1945
Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	$662,763	$357,795
Per share	2.50	1.43

American Home Products Corp.

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	15,176,805	13,103,076
Per share	2.46	1.77

Amer. Potash & Chemical Corp.

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	1,541,105	1,176,366
Per share	2.87	2.23

Bagdad Copper Corporation

Net income, year, Dec. 31	321,020	.....
Per share	.59	....

Callite Tungsten Corporation

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	118,709	170,299
Per share	....	....

Celanese Corp. of America

Net income	16,059,416	7,613,489
Per share	2.36	1.13

Celotex Corporation

Net income, 3 months, Jan. 31	1,529,662	366,684
Per share	1.62	.40

Coca-Cola Company

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	23,569,979	23,324,729
Per share	5.73	5.67

Diamond Match Company

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	1,825,680	2,213,865
Per share	2.75	1.88

Kelley Island Lime & Transport Co.

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	411,733	1,224
Per share	1.33	....

Pure Oil Company

Net income, year, Dec. 31	17,107,961	13,581,770
Per share	3.74	2.64

Rheem Manufacturing Company

Net income, year, Dec. 31	1,198,948	1,498,414
Per share	1.06	1.82

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	57,206,351	37,889,526
Per share	6.10	4.08

Union Oil Co. of Calif.

Net income, 12 months, Dec. 31	9,804,523	9,201,123
Per share	1.90	1.87

Victor Chemical Works

Net income, year, Dec. 31	2,114,658	1,128,263
Per share	2.65	1.51

Dr. True & Co. Adds To Plant Staff

Dr. J. F. True & Co., manufacturer of pharmaceuticals, West Hanover, Mass., announces staff appointments in the reorganization of the company as a division of Clark-Babbitt Industries, Inc.

G. J. Boyle, former superintendent of the tablet laboratories for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been named plant manager, and N. A. David, formerly with the control department of Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, has been appointed assistant plant manager and chief chemist.

T. H. Bitten, formerly with Rexall's product development department, has been named director of product development and marketing. The sales organization of the division is under the direction of Robert J. Curry, general manager.

Trade Briefs

General Mills Inc. chemical division, Minneapolis, is issuing the second of its new series of research bulletins which go primarily to its stockholders.

Wirebound Box Manufacturers Association is launching an educational program to better qualify its industry's personnel to meet and overcome the problems presented by the forthcoming era of business competition, and to win new markets for its products.

H. K. Ferguson Company, industrial engineers and builders, New York, announces that the consensus of a survey of its executives indicates that the volume of industrial engineering and construction will be higher in 1947 than in 1946, and may reach an all-time high as materials become more plentiful, prices become stabilized and government controls are relaxed.

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American Can Quota Plan in Operation

The American Can Company, New York, has announced that it will deliver metal containers at a rate of 85 percent of the base selected by each customer under the 1947 allocation plan outlined to the trade in January.

The 85 percent ratio, according to W. C. Stolk, vice-president, is based on all available information on 1947 plate production and contemplates no interruption in receipts from suppliers, which would necessitate a reduction.

Mr. Stolk added that it is hoped that production of plate will increase in the third and fourth quarters to the extent that more generous allocation will be possible.

N.W.D.A. Control Board To Meet March 11

J. D. Crump, chairman of the board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has called a special meeting of the board to be held at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, at noon, March 11. All members of the board, officers, senior councilmen and members of standing committees are invited to attend.

U.S. Revenue: 1945-46

International revenue collections by the United States in the fiscal year totaled $38,640,057,860.84. This compared with $43,352,715,621.35 collected in the preceding year. Included in the collections were the following taxes:—

	1946	1945
Coconut and other oils processed.	$9,787,646.89	$6,403,713.90
Gasoline	413,953,324.13	424,585,161.64
Lubricating oils.	73,442,150.75	96,997,513.93
Matches	9,321,378.95	10,417,966.85
Narcotics and marihuana, including special taxes	747,711.73	753,674.82
Oil transportation by pipeline	15,174,591.22	15,679,681.94
Oleomargarin, including special taxes	5,346,608.34	5,303,054.45

Lactic Acid Output Down

Production of lactic acid in the United States has declined from a wartime top of more than 8,000,000 pounds a year to about 6,000,000 pounds. Productive potentialities reach to something like 12,000,000 pounds, but cost is a handicap in many fields of utilization.

Consumption of lactic acid is divided about as follows:—

	Percent
Foods and beverages	50.0
Miscellaneous	20.8
Leather	12.5
Plastics	6.7
Pharmaceutical	5.0
Textile	4.2
Exports	1.3

Commercial Solvents Names Exum to Dixie Chem. Post

William J. Exum has been assigned to the new Dixie Chemical Division of the sales department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Formerly with the Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Co., which was purchased by Commercial Solvents. Mr. Exum will be located at the New York office.

Recent additions to the sales staff of the industrial division are Raymond J. Schraff, who will operate from the Cleveland office, and John R. Post, who will be located at Chicago.

Steel Barrel Output

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums and pails during 1946 amounted to 22,700,000 heavy type steel barrels and drums, 8,900,000 light type steel barrels and drums, and 55,500,000 steel packages, kegs, and pails, according to a report released by the Bureau of the Census. The number of heavy type steel barrels and drums was 2 percent higher than the 1945 production of 22,200,000 units. Declines, however, were shown for both the light type steel barrels and drums and steel packages, kegs, and pails. The 1946 production in each case was 11 percent below that in 1945.

Trade Briefs

National Oil Products Company is constructing a new warehouse at its Harrison, N. J., plant.

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, announces completion of its new $40,000 Minneapolis plant.

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ANGOSTURA BARK—57 bgs, Silvio Aguine & Co, Trinidad

ANISE OIL—10 dms, W J Bush & Co, Hongkong—20 dms, Geo Luecders & Co, Hongkong

ARECANUTS—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo

ARGOLS—250 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Bari

ARROWROOT—1,200 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, St Vincent

ARSENIC, METALLIC—20 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, London

ARTISTS MATERIALS—28 cs, Winson & Newton, London

ASBESTOS—750 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co, Lourenco Marques

ASPHALT—26 dms, Barber Asphalt Co, Trinidad

ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—67,850 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao

BABASSU KERNELS—7,500 bgs, General Foods Corp, Parnaiba—20,832 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sao Luiz do Maranhao—9,982 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Maranhao

BALATA—3 bls, H H Pike & Co, Paramaribo—2 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Paramaribo—94 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Manaus—127 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Manaus—91 cs, Earle Bros, Manaus—22 cs, Chicle Development Co, Manaus—1,837 blocks, 3 bls, Herman Weber & Co, Para—52 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Manaus—104 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus—15 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Para—65 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Buenaventura

BARBASCO ROOT—6,921 bls, Otis Astoria Corp, Para—4,032 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Maranhao—1,200 bls, Pan America Rotenone Co, Maranhao—12,586 bls, Otis Astoria Corp, Maranhao—3,640 bls, H A Astlett & Co, Para—9,300 bls, Pan American Rotenone Co, Para—334 bls, Otis Astoria Corp, Manaus

BAY OIL—3 dms, Geo Luecders & Co, Roseau

BEEF SPINAL MARROW—92 trcs, Ciba Co, Buenos Aires

BEES WAX—51 bgs, Aolina Shipping Co, Havana—55 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Havana—59 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Havana—30 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo—65 bgs, Smith & Nicols, Inc, Ciudad Trujillo—47 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Puerto Plata—35 bgs, Havana—47 bgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Valparaiso

BILE—3 cks, East Asiatic Co, Santos

BOTANICAL DRUGS—25 cs, W E Martin Co, Buenos Aires—25 cs, Max Van Pels, Buenos Aires

BUTTONLAC—125 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Calcutta

CAMPHOR OIL—9 dms, Geo Luecders & Co, Hongkong

CAMPHOR POWDER—160 cs, United States Commercial Co, Kobe

CAMPHOR TABLETS—140 cs, United States Commercial Co, Kobe

CARNAUBA WAX—25 bgs, F B Ross Co, Bahia—125 bgs, Natural Products Corp, Parnaiba—375 bgs, Fred Henjes jr, Parnaiba—125 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Parnaiba—67 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Belam—212 bgs, Camocim—38 bgs, Hale & Hamilton, Parnahyba—88 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp, Parnahyba—125 bgs, Fred Henjes, jr, Parnahyba—125 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Parnahyba—20 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Bahia

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Antwerp

CASEIN—500 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Buenos Aires—500 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, Casein Co of America, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—500 bls, A G Dunn, Hongkong

CASTOR BEANS—5,307 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Camocim—6,240 bgs, Camocim—600 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Sao Luiz do Maranhao—5,947 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia—850 bgs, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Bahia—1,024 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Prince—6,288 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos—5,455 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Santos—6,765 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza

CASTOR OIL—150 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Pernambuco—500 dms, Wessel, Duval & Co, Recife—100 dms, L N Jackson & Co, Recife—205 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza—455 dms, National City Bank, Fortaleza

CERAMIC COLORS—2 cs, Cammerzell & Harter, Cristobal—4 dms, 1 cs, J W Hampton & Co, Liverpool—6 cs, J E Bernard & Co, Cleveland, Liverpool—2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Liverpool

CHEMICAL—50 bbls, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Rotterdam

CHICLE GUM—154 cs, Herman Weber & Co, Manaus—34 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Manaus

CHILLIES—42 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Port Prince—178 bgs, Angus Mackey, Lagos

COBALT METAL—220 cks, African Metal Corp, Antwerp—1,200 bgs, United States Commercial, Kobe

COCA LEAVES—134 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry

CODLIVER OIL—816 dms, E R Squibb & Sons, Reykjavik—596 dms, Seafood Importers, Reykjavik—200 dms, E F Drew & Co, Reykjavik

COPAL GUM—498 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Matadi—1,750 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Matadi—184 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi

COPRA—1,000 tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Larap—1,000 tons, Cebu

CORIANDER SEED—125 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Buenos Aires

COSMETIC—20 dms, Yardley & Co, Liverpool

COTTON LINTERS—289 bls, Storms & Foster Co, Lockwood, Ohio, Recife—116 bls, Geismar & Co, Santos

COTTONSEED HULL FIBER—683 bls, Norton & Ellis, Santos—500 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Wilmington, Santos

CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Republic Chemical Co, Liverpool—1 dm, J H Faunce, Glasgow—200 dms, Glasgow

CUDBEAR—1 cs, McKesson & Robbins, London

CUTTLEFISH BONES—481 cs, Rudolph Koppel, Venice—17 cs, Bordeaux

DYES, ANILIN—10 kgs, Irving Trust Co, Liverpool

DYESTUFFS—7 dms, Complex Corp, Liverpool

FISH MEAL—1,238 bgs, Vita Mastes Milling Co, Cumana

FLINT PEBBLES—885 bgs, Buebendorf Bros, Havre

DYES, ANILIN—3 dms, Ciba Co, Liverpool—48 dms, 1 cs, Geigy Co, Havre—28 bbls, 32 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre

FUEL OIL—60,428 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao—106,407 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Aruba—102,323 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Aruba—99,496 bbls, Patchogue Terminal, Inc, Aruba—101,610 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Providence, Aruba—45,000 bbls, Narragansett Electric Co, Providence, Curacao—56,751 bbls, T A D Jones & Co, New Haven, Conn, Curacao

GALL—8 cks, Eli Lilly & Co, Indianapolis, Buenos Aires

GALLNUTS—168 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hongkong—168 bgs, Arnhold & Co, Hongkong

GARNETLAC—75 bgs, London

GAS OIL—127,580 bbls, First National Oil Corp, Tampico

GELATIN—118 bls, Continental Grain Co, Antwerp

GERANIUM OIL—11 cks, Matadi

GINGER—50 bgs, Frame & Co, Freetown

GLANDS—28 cs, Wilson Laboratories, Buenos Aires—6 cs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires—100 cs, Liverpool

GLUE—1 cs, International Selling Corp, Antwerp—239 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Product Corp, Fortaleza

GLUESTOCK—135 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Pernambuco—415 bgs, Karr, Ellis & Co, Liverpool—195 bls, W Steck & Co, Buenos Aires—130 bls, Milligan & Higgins Co, Valparaiso

GLYCERIN, REFINED—35 dms, Calcutta—20 dms, Matadi

GRAINS OF PARADISE—27 bgs, Lagos

GUAIACWOOD OIL—13 cs, C Tennent Sons & Co, Buenos Aires

GYPSUM—3,824 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Deep Brook

HENNA LEAVES—4 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Karachi

HERBS, CRUDE—10 bls, E Meer & Co, Trieste—2 bls, Peek & Velsor, Buenos Aires—87 cs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires

HOOF & HORNMEAL—1,016 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Buenos Aires

IODINE—1,429 bbls, Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Tocapilla

IRON ORE—165 cks, Swift & Co, Chicago, Liverpool

ISINGLASS—25 cs, H Reifenbey, London

KETRA GUM—5 bls, G H Lincks, Inc, Cape Haitien

LABDANUM GUM—3 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Barcelona

LAUREL LEAVES—127 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Lisbon

LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Santos—10 dms, New York Trust Co, Port Prince

LIME JUICE—140 cartons, Marvin & Snead, London—100 cartons, Neuman & Schweira, London—35 cartons, Cooper Supply Co, London—55 cartons, Mitchell, Fletcher Co, London

LIME OIL—2 dms, J D Walsh & Co, Port Prince

LINSEED OIL—1,661 tons, Commodity Credit Corp, Buenos Aires

LITHARGE—1,000 bgs, Tampico

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Liverpool

MACE—30 cs, Middleton & Co, Grenada—24 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Grenada

MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

MAGNESITE, CALCINED—1,500 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Co, Madras

MENTHOL—13 cs, Volkart Bros, Santos

MICA—1,310 cs, J F Garveau & Co, Calcutta—52 cs, H H Arayan, Calcutta—9 cs, American Mica Works, Calcutta—275 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—40 cs, Calcutta—27 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta—30 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Calcutta

MOLASSES—457 tons, Standard Brands, Salaverey

MURU MURU KERNELS—750 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Para

NUTMEGS—100 bgs, C T Wilson & Co, Grenada—50 bgs, Middleton & Co, Grenada—50 bgs, W E Martin Co, Grenada—100 bgs, A Schelling & Co, Grenada—50 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Grenada

OITICICA OIL—122 dms, Grace National Bank, Fortaleza—1,422 dms, Brazil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza—198 dms, Murray Oil Products Co, Fortaleza—242 dms, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Fortaleza

ORANGE PEEL—300 seroons, Peek & Velsor, Cape Haitien—475 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cape Haitien

OURICURY WAX—62 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Bahia—56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Bahia—56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Bahia—56 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Bahia—66 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Bahia

PALM OIL—1,066 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Matadi

PAPAIN—14 pkgs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo

PAPRIKA—200 bgs, D M Wolff Co, Valparaiso—200 bgs, M Golombeck, Lisbon

PATCHOULI OIL—10 cs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Penang

PEPPER, BLACK—240 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin—240 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Cochin—480 bgs, Catz American Co, Cochin—880 bgs, W E Martin & Co, Cochin—576 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin—400 bgs, Virchani Panschani, Cochin—58 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Cochin—58 bgs, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Cochin—2,464 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin—1,920 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Cochin—302 bgs, Liverpool—White, 700 bgs, International Credit Handel, Singapore

PERILLA GUM—60 bgs, 2⅝ cs, Buenaventura

PETITGRAIN OIL—2 dms, J D Walsh & Co, Port Prince—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Buenos Aires—30 dms, Irving Trust Co, Montevideo

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—334,930 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Puerto La Cruz—425,666 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Cartagena—102,759 bbls, Standard Oil Co N J, Las Piedras—112,547 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras—118,685 bbls, Imperial Oil, Ltd, Puerto La Cruz—80,279 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Everett, Caripito

POTASH CHLORATE—600 dms, Charles Hardy, Inc, Antwerp

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—8 bdls, Westinghouse Electric Co, Callao

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—15,708 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires—12 bgs, Liverpool

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RADIUM—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp

RESIN—2 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Para

RHODAMINE—5 dms, Commercial Products Co, Liverpool

ROSEMARY LEAVES—230 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Lisbon—Oil, 5 bbls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Barcelona

ROSEWOOD OIL—18 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, Manaus—17 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Manaus—6 dms, Van Amerlingen-Haebler, Manaus—5 dms, Trubek Laboratories, Manaus—3 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Manaus

SAGE LEAVES—502 bls, Kachurin Drug Co, Trieste—251 bls, B H Old & Co, Trieste—249 bls, Becker-Mayer Seed Co, Trieste—154 bls, Sokol & Co, Chicago, Trieste

SAPONIN—9 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Valparaiso

SHARK LIVER OIL—Collett-Week-Nibecker, Buenos Aires—15 dms, Distillation Products, Inc, Buenos Aires

SHARK LIVERS—2 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker, Buenos Aires

SEEDLAC—800 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta—200 bgs, Alfred Kramer & Co, Calcutta—1,100 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—850 bgs, Calcutta

SESAME SEED—333 bgs, Vinhema, Inc, Maranhao

SHELLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta—325 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta—200 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta—435 bgs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta—200 bgs, Calcutta—500 bgs, Mantross Corp, Calcutta—300 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Calcutta

SODA CYANIDE—200 dms, Manufacturers Chemical Co, Liverpool

SODA GLUTAMATE—537 cs, United States Commercial Co, Yokohama

SODA SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, Daglish Chemical, Ltd, Toronto, Copenhagen

SORVA GUM—449 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Manaus—122 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Manaus—72 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Manaus—64 cs, T A Desmond & Co, Para—545 cs, Otis Astoria Corp, Para—44 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Itacoatiara—20 cs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus—202 cs, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Para—17 cs, D L Moss & Co, Para—46 cs, Chicle Development Co, Para

STRAMONIUM LEAVES—9 pkgs, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria

TALC—400 bgs, Bordeaux

TANNING EXTRACT—5 bgs, Liverpool

TANTALITE—18 cs, African Metal Corp, Antwerp

TAPIOCA FLOUR—10,437 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Puerto Plata—833 bgs, American Key Products, Inc, Fortaleza—4,000 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Buenos Aires—1,000 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Tutoya—1,500 bgs, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Fortaleza—834 bgs, Perkins Glue Co, Fortaleza

TARA, POWDERED—813 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co, Salaverry—625 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Salaverry—550 bgs, Salaverry—471 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Salaverry

TEASEED OIL—100 dms, Leghorn Trading Corp, Hongkong

THYROID POWDER—5 cs, Treemond Co, Buenos Aires

TIMBO ROOT—225 bgs, H A Astlett & Co, Manaus

TITANIUM ALUMINUM—7 dms, Philipp Bros, London

TUCUM KERNELS—2,308 bgs, General Foods Corp, Parnaiba

TUNG OIL—280 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Hongkong—187 tons, W G Smith Co, Cleveland, Hongkong—80 dms, J Berlage & Co, Hongkong—590 tons, Universal Trading Co, Shanghai

TUNGSTEN ORE—100 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Santos—174 bgs, Philipp Bros, Matadi

VEGETABLE WAX—700 cs United States Commercial Co, Kobe

VERMECULITE—344,105 lbs, National City Bank, Lourenco Marques

WATTLE BARK—4,364 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban—Extract, 2,000 bgs, Vermilye Co, Durban

WOLRAM ORE—500 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, Hongkong

Baltimore

CASTOR OIL—260 dms, Bangkok

CINNAMON BARK—52 bls, Antwerp

COPRA—3,479 tons, Procter & Gamble Trading Co, Cebu

ETHYL ALCOHOL—708,714 gls, Havana—519,741 gls, Puerto Padre

FERROMANGANESE—2,200 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Durban

ILMENITE—3,068 tons, Jossingfjord

MANGANESE ORE—8,250 tons, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co, Durban

MOLASSES—7,112 tons, Salaverry

WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—3,278 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Durban

Boston

CORUNDUM CONCENTRATE—1,351 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Lourenco Marques

IRON ORE—1,067 tons, Algiers

MICA—865 bgs, F D Pitts & Co, Lourenco Marques

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—86,700 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co, Las Piedras

TEXTILE GUM—60 cks, J P Marston Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS—1,200 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Lourenco Marques

BAUXITE—1,464 tons, Carborundum Co, Mackenzie—1,724 tons, Norton Co, Mackenzie—546 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Mackenzie

COCOA CAKE—554 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires

COCOABUTTER—1,667 bbls, Woodward & Dickerson, Santos

MANGANESE ORE—9,010,512 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Durban

WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—834 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban

San Francisco

SHARK LIVER OIL—19 dms, Wilbur, Ellis Co, Buenos Aires

TUNG OIL—410 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hongkong—450 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Hongkong—280 dms, D Hecht Co, Hongkong

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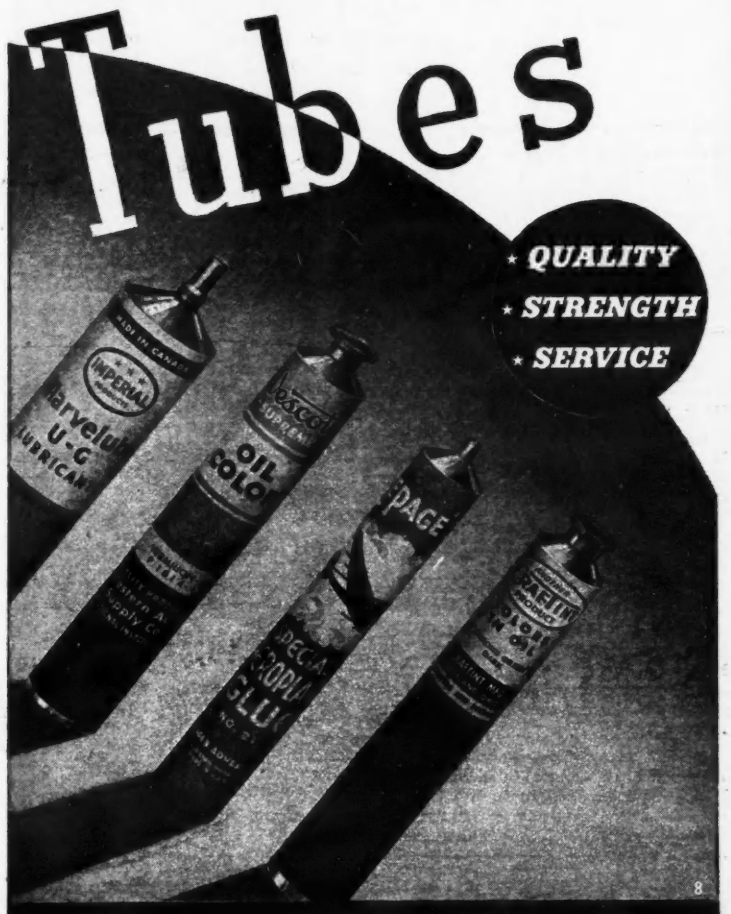

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Commercial Solvents Adds to Staff

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has added to the staff of its research department at Terre Haute, Ind., Roger L. Harned, biochemist, formerly with U. S. Rubber Company and Gelatin Products Corporation, and Wilfred B. Dodgson, biologist. New research chemists with the company are Lloyd H. Wartman, formerly with Bakelite Corporation; Robert G. Bannister, John W. Brodhacker and Michael C. Shultz.

Proprietary Ass'n Gets Public Relations Chief

OPD Washington Bureau

Delmar W. Beman jr. has been named public relations head of the Proprietary Association of America. Mr. Beman was chief of the trade relations and trade information section of the Office of Price Administration, and more recently in charge of public relations and publicity for the decontrol board of the OPA.

Schering Corp. Names Leitzow Sales Head

Herman W. Leitzow, formerly assistant director of domestic sales for the Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has been appointed domestic sales manager. He succeeds Dr. John N. McDonnell, who has been appointed vice-president of the company.

Victor Chemical Fla. Plant Nears Completion

Walter B. Brown, president of the Victor Chemical Works, Chicago, reported at the company's annual sales planning conference that the new plant at Victor, Fla., should be in production this fall despite delays in obtaining materials and equipment.

Hagan Corp. Buys Chicago Company

Hagan Corporation, combustion and chemical engineering firm, Pittsburgh, has purchased the Ring-Balance Instrument Company, Chicago. Transfer of control took effect March 3. All management and other personnel of the Chicago company was retained and operation of its plant continued.

Owens-Illinois Appoints Two to Sales Promotion

The sales promotion department of the glass container division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has appointed Northrup F. Bowes eastern sales promotion manager, and Newell A. Pontet manager of the film and display division.

Trade Briefs

Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has transferred V. F. Radcliffe from New York to the Detroit sales staff.

Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., has elected Brigadier General Boykin C. Wright to the board of directors.

Ralph Henderson, vice-president of the Frederick Stearns & Co. division of Sterling Drug Inc., is visiting Stearns branches in Sydney, Australia, and Auckland, New Zealand.

Eastman Kodak Company directors have voted to recommend to stockholders a five-for-one split of the outstanding no par value common stock and establishment of a $10 par on the new shares.

United States Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio, has appointed Sidney A. Lewis, former Captain in the Chemical Warfare Service, to the company's process equipment division's sales engineer force.

H. W. Roden, president of American Home Foods Inc., subsidiary of American Home Products Corporation, is transferring his office from New York to Los Angeles to augment the company's position on the West Coast.

Red Rock Cola Bottling Company of Connecticut has exercised an option to purchase the Charter Oak Bottling Works, Hartford, Conn. All the assets of Charter Oak are involved in the sale, including plant, machinery, trucks, bottles and supplies.

Pitts. Glass Appoints Levens to Sales Post

Martin G. Levens has been appointed Cleveland, Ohio, sales representative for the Columbia Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, according to an announcement by W. I. Galliher, executive sales director for the division.

G.E. Names Nisbet

Robert A. Nisbet has been named superintendent of the Waterford Works of chemical department of the General Elecertic. The Wateford works, which is now under construction, will be used for the manufacture of silicone products. Mr. Nisbet has been associated with the organization as assistant general foreman in the assistant general foreman in the Silicone pilot plant for the past two years.

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A.P.M.A. Meeting

—Continued from page 7

tion to a method of treatment for a disease or malady which does not respond to the convention methods available. This may solve the problem, or may merely be the first step to the solution, which bring into the play the other essentials."

Mr. Lauria described the scientific approach as self-explanatory and said if probably and intelligently applied it will contribute a large share towards the ultimate solution.

"The final essential," he said, "is the practical approach. Whereas the two previous essentials are of the utmost importance in reaching a conclusion, their contribution may be invalidated because in most cases it will be strictly theoretical in nature."

Mr. Lauria said it is imperitive that just consideration be given and complete investigation of all three essentials be made in any attempt to evaluate the soundness of manufacturing methods.

Penicillin Production

J. H. Noyes, of Schenley Laboratories, Lawrenceburg, Ind., presented a paper, "Penicillin Production and the Engineer," the purpose of which was to describe some of the process steps in the production of penicillin, and second, to point out the need for university-trained personnel in new combinations of generally accepted scientific fields.

In the Schenley plant, he said, the production divisions are fermentation, recovery and purification, and finishing and packaging, all three of which are backed up by a group of control laboratories.

Mr. Noyes described the work done in each division and said that in his opinion the intricacies involved point to the need for a hybrid profession, a physical-chemical engineer, since the recovery of penicillin needs both the highly specialized physical chemist and the well trained engineer. For the same reason, he added, there also was a need for the bacteriological engineer and a pharmaceutical engineer.

Parenteral Soltiuons

In a discussion of clarity and sterility problems in the manufacture of parenteral solutions, Tom H. Brown, of George A. Breon & Co., Kansas City, Mo., stated the problems are related because both, in many cases, are achieved by the use of the same equipment and similar technique. He admitted he could not offer a cure-all for the problems presented, but said that with a complete exchange of ideas perhaps manufacturers can get a slant on the problem which had not been considered before.

Dr. W. W. Hosler, of Strong, Cobb & Co., presented a paper on the manufacture of penicillin ointments and tablets and stated that studies in his laboratory indicated that tablets at elevated temperatures lose potency rapidly, especially if moisture is high. At room temperature, he said, they remain fairly stable, and especially so when packed with a dessicant.

There were no serious losses in troches, he said, and added that dessicant is an excellent stabilizer. Results on ointments were in close agreement, according to the speaker, who said he was sure refrigeration would insure a long stability of these products.

Production Control

D. C. Rhodes, of Pitman-Moore Company, discussed "Present Trends in Production Control Methods." He listed the three main types of production control systems as the stock-limit plan, the production quota plan, and the manufacture to customers' orders plan, and presented what in his opinion were the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Production control, he said, is developing into a science and exactness which will always give management the desired information, not only of the overall picture but of the minute details encountered. For a brighter future, with a minimum of "headaches and bottlenecks," he recommended that a properly organized production control department "carry the ball."

Dr. Louis M. Roeg of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., presented a review of the many new medicinal chemicals and medicinal preparations in the eighth edition of the National Formulary, omitting those which were previously official in the U. S. P. and now added to the N. F. VIII.

Liquid Manufacturing

In a discussion of liquid pharmaceutical manufacturing, Frank L. McOmber, of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, said that the method presents so many problems which are predominately engineering it would seem that a need for more formal education in pharmaceutical engineering is indicated. He said this could be done, possibly, by teaching trained pharmacists some chemical engineering, or by exposing chemical engineers to some pharmaceutical background.

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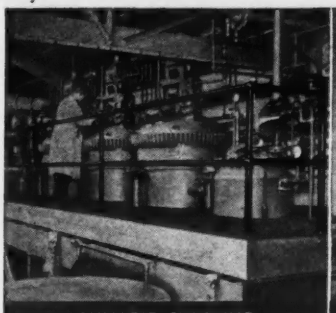
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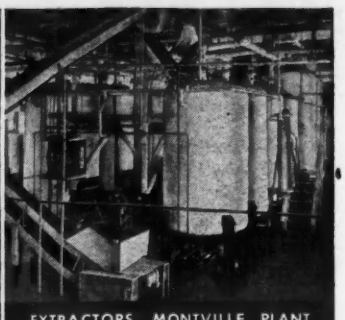
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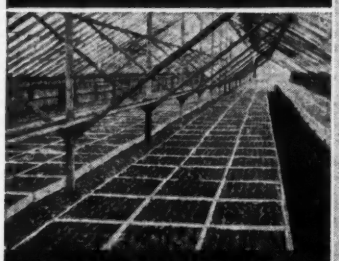
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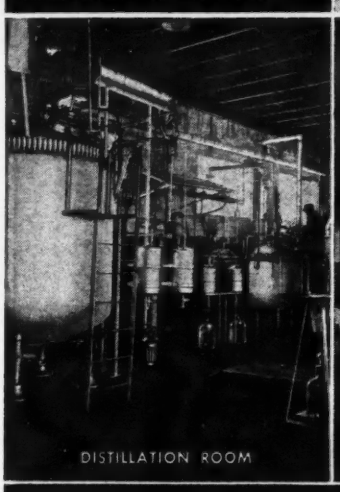
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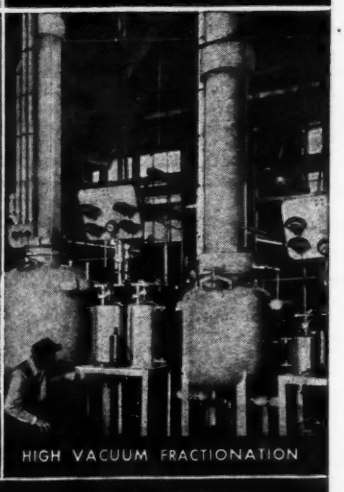
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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Items recently showing marked strength and advancing prices led price developments last week in the botanical market. Belladonna and buchu—both of which are in tight supply—became practically nominal in the absence of much stock unsold on the open market. Nutmegs from the West Indies, and practically from any part of the world, rose in response to the scarcity of stocks and Alleppy turmeric at higher prices rested in the hands of a single holder whose stocks brought no cheer to needy buyers.

On the decline side of the market, French celery seed entered into competition with the produce of India, the first time since the war ended. Synthetic camphor was reduced, reflecting the fact that that article is now being made from lower priced turpentine. Other declines were minor in character and came in materials of minor importance.

The interest displayed in cascara bark collection failed to be satisfied because of the absence of new news from the Pacific Northwest. The small carryover checks against fair stocks of ageing bark in the hands of pharmaceutical houses. The need for a rise in tonnage peeled is real this year.

Balsams lacked further price movement but with the exception of fir balsam, the group was reasonably easy. Stocks of licorice root gained by the arrival at Camden, N. J., of a Russian ship with a cargo of root probably destined for the tobacco trade. Goldenseal was reported in easier position by some observers but it was far from being in that position. The carryover is almost nil and the 1947 crop is not likely to top that of 1946—and users can depend on wild root only to the extent of about 10 percent of their requirements. Recent export sales have almost wiped out all supplies in all directions.

Balsams

Copaiba—Demand showed some increase during the past week, and the market proved to be rather more steady in keeping with some lessening of the rather sharp competition current in the recent past.

Fir—Stocks of both sorts were reported to be relatively light, and that fact alone would have been sufficient to work successfully to the complete maintenance of current prices. To short supply, however, was added very good demand as a supporting factor in the market last week.

Peru—Demand was rather light in volume and strictly routine in character. Prices remained reasonably steady, but conditions still kept the market favorable for consumer operations.

Tolu—Prices seemed to be slightly unsettled once more. Although open quotations were not changed, they were apparently subject to occasional shading under competitive circumstances.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 28, 1947

New York

Amyris oil, 6 packages: not USP sandalwood.
Cassia, 210 bales: insect infested.
Cassia oil, 15 drums: not USP.
Cod oil, 445 drums: decomposed.
Cumin seed, 30 bags: insect infested.
Hebane, 112 bales: not official variety: excess acid insoluble ash.
Honey, 700 cartons: contains commercial invert sugar.
Mace, 127 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 300 bags: wormy and moldy.
Olive oil, 85 drums: decomposed.
Pepper, black, 288 bags: excess siftings and pickings.
Saccharin tablets, 1 parcel: for special dietary uses and not properly labeled.
Sage, 101 bags: not official variety.
Sesame seed, 1,989 bags: filthy.

Buffalo

Ox gall extract, 5 drums: not USP.

Philadelphia

Penicillin calcium, 5 cartons: not from certified batch.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Belladonna leaves, 5c. per lb.
Buchu leaves, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 6c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, 2c. per lb.
Haitian, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Calendula flowers, 5c. per lb.
Camphor, synthetic, 4c. per lb.
Rose flowers, pale, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Celery seed, French, 11c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Persian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
287.3	286.5	286.3	278.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Barks

Buckthorn—Prices failed of further movement in favor of buyers, but the market was still competitive within moderate limits, and the absence of substantial trading assisted in the development of that tendency.

Cascara Sagrada—News concerning cascara bark peeling will be awaited with considerable interest this year. Although numerous of the pharmaceutical houses are carrying fair stocks of aging bark, firsthand operators at the source will carry over very little material this year. The need for a rise in total collections is quite urgent, and it remains to be demonstrated that sufficient labor can be secured at wages which collectors can obtain.

Cinchona—There is every reason to expect resumption of normal exportation from the Netherlands East Indies immediately the political differences between the government and the nationalists are composed. For the most part, it his been learned that the plantations are in good shape except, possibly, for the very youngest trees, which probably were damaged by the stoppage of cultivation work during the Japanese occupation. Presumably, present government allocation and control will be relaxed, and eventually ended, when bark begins to flow freely from the NEI.

Beans

Tonka—Demand was steady. Consumer operations were about normal and trade took place under very steady price conditions. Not much competition was current locally during the past week.

Vanilla—Demand took about all the vanilla dealers could offer, and the whole situation was one of high strength in price and low estate so far as unsold and unengaged stocks were concerned. And the outlook for demand was so excellent that many fear that a shortage in supplies will be the lot of dealers during the 1947 consuming season.

Berries

Cubeb—Some who have lacked spot stocks have now entered the market with generally firm offerings at prices which seem to have become well stabilized in recent weeks. Undertones continued to be firm.

Prickly Ash—Stocks were very low and prices were exceptionally high for this article. Carryover will be unimportant this year, and the need for a liberal collection was said to be pressing more and more strongly on suppliers.

Flowers

Arnica—The supply situation was still very tight and relief appears to await the collection of another crop in Europe. Also, on its being of a quality and preparation excellent enough to secure the release of arrivals as they come in later on.

Calendula—The market was slightly lower at $1.10 to $1.15 per pound in the absence of more than occasional and always jobbing demand.

Chamomile—Undertones were very firm so far as prices were concerned.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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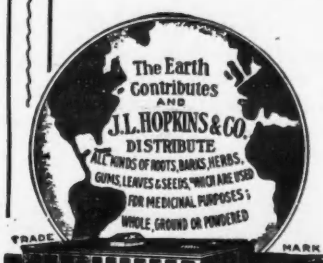
Althea Root
Cocillana Bark
Gentian Root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Demand was reported more active than it had been of late, and the call contributed to the full maintenance of quotations on a basis where competition played a lessened part in most transactions.

Elder—Sufficient stock was believed to be in hand to care for consuming demand between now and the time when new crop becomes available. Imports should probably increase this year.

Rose — Pale rose buds were more competitive and sales at 24c. per pound were reported. It was purely a buyers' market since all conditions were favorable for successful bidding for supplies.

Gums

Benzoin—The market was quiet and relatively easy in the presence of very good supplies and a not more than jobbing request.

Camphor—Manufacturers of synthetic camphor reduced prices 4c. per pound last week, thus reflecting the recent drop in prices on turpentine, the raw material. New quotations were: Technical, 50c. to 63c. per pound, depending on quantity. U.S.P. powder and granular, 77c. to 79c. same condition; tablets, 90c. to 92c. same condition. Little Japanese camphor was available.

Mastic—The market was very steady. Supplies have been increased moderately but there has been little or no gain in the requirements of manufacturing consumers. Little competition was possible here because of the well maintained position of prices at the source.

Myrrh—Inquiries were more numerous and sales improved moderately at prices reported to be definitely firm on spot in reflection of the absence of weakness in replacement quotations from the primary market. Competition was inconsequential.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Prices were higher at $2.10 per pound but they were still nominal in the absence of stocks being available on the open market. Those with goods in hand reserved them for manufacturing purposes in most instances. It might be possible to place orders for new crop domestic cultivated leaves at $1.65 per pound but availability of the crop is months off.

Buchu—Leaves have been made at $1.10 per pound but all sellers were reserved and not disposed to make unsolicited offerings because of spot supplies being so small. In point of fact, open quotations at this time are virtually nominal.

Laurel—For the first in a number of weeks, no changes in prices were made in this material. Stability prevailed throughout the entire week and demand, though routine, was very fair in size. An arrival of 127 bales from Lisbon, Portugal, was noted.

Rosemary—Importation of 230 bales of Portuguese leaves coming from Lisbon was not accompanied by any actual change in price. However, the undertone to prices was said to be easier.

Sage—The sole development was the receipt of 1,146 bales of this article. The shipment originated at Trieste. Demand was quiet throughout the period, consisting mainly of jobbing orders.

Miscellaneous

Areca Nuts—Stocks of whole nuts gained through the arrival of 40 bags from Colombo. Powder was in steady demand and prices continued to be well stabilized.

Canthar'des — Transactions were slow. Deliveries were mainly from stocks of Chinese flies, the holdings of which were fairly substantial. Russian flies were still on the short side.

Colocynth—Recent additions of pulp to spot stocks have been fair in size and have brought to the spot market an undertone slightly easier than had prevailed recently. Slightly more competition was noted.

Grains of Paradise—Spot stocks had been conservative for some time past but the addition of 27 bags to local holdings by reason of an arrival last week from the primary market tended to ease the situation conservatively.

Papain—More goods came in last week, being 14 packages that originated at Colombo. Prices still hold reasonably steady but some were dis-

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Mar. 16, 1802—West Point Military Academy set up.

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JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

posed to assume a moderately competitive position last week.

Roots

Belladonna—The market was nominal in the virtually total absence of stocks on the open market. All factors were reserved.

Blood—The carryover will be small and extreme good fortune will prevail is a collection sufficient for manufacturing requirements in the next consuming season shall be obtained.

Goldenseal—This talk of the market being easier is hard to digest. Every direction available locally indicates that the supply is very small and that it cannot be replaced until another crop shall have been gathered. Not more than 10 percent of domestic and export requirements are covered by the purchase of wild root. Dependence is on cultivators and it may be doubted that their harvest in 1947 will exceed that in 1946 by more than a very small amount.

Turmeric—Scarcity of Alleppy root brought prices higher at 24c. to 25c. per pound and so far as could be learned, only one lot was available. Madras was nominal. And Haitian root was fractionally higher at 15½c. to 16c.

Seeds

Anise—Argentine seed moved into the nominal class at 31c. per pound. Mexican was higher at 34c. to 34½c. Chinese star held unchanged.

Caraway—The lone development was the arrival of 100 bags from Antwerp, Belgium.

Celery—French seed became competitive with Indian seed by droping to the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound, against the quotation of 21c. to 21½c. for seed from India.

Coriander—Importation of 125 bags from the Argentina was noted. Prices remained steady in a quiet market.

Cumin—Competition continued to put down prices on Persian and Syrian seed. The market became 30c. to 31c. per pound and buyers at any price were few.

Spices

Clove—Madagascar spice was fractionally lower at 13¾c. to 14¼c. per pound. Futures were steady at unchanged prices. Exports from Zanzibar in the third quarter of 1946 totaled 8,216,582 pounds.

Ginger—African root remained steady. No. 3 Jamaica root was a small fraction higher at 15½c. to 16c. per pound. The balance of the market lacked price change.

Mace—Prices held at the late advance. The main development last week was the arrival of 54 cases of West India mace, coming from Grenada.

Nutmegs—Imports of West India nutmegs totaled 350 bags from Grenada. Prices on the item were advanced sharply to 88c. to 90c. per pound.

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BUCHU LEAVES — ANNATTO SEED
COLCHICUM ROOT — CHRYSAROBIN
MENTHOL, U.S.P. — EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS — MANGROVE BARK, ZANZIBAR
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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The progressive downward trend of prices throughout the essential oil market continued last week, with the feature being the 20c. per pound reduction for natural oil of peppermint. Imports continued to arrive in the market with heartening regularity and it was considered fairly certain in many quarters that there would be no cessation of regular supply in the majority of the oils within the next year. Trading was sluggish as buyers adhered to the conservative policy which they had adopted early in the year.

The reduction of prices for peppermint oil was of particular note last week, because the market for that particular item had retained a decidedly firm position since the removal of price controls last Fall. It was reported that dealers were willing to take all of the 1947 crop which could be made available to them in the Oregon-Washington area, and prospects for lively trading throughout the year were considered good.

Buyer resistance to high prices continued to make itself felt last week as the conservative tendency among purchasers of essential oils persisted in keeping the market quiet. The downward trend in prices could be attributed to the definitely improved supply situation, but the attitude of buyers could not be ignored as a powerful factor in the reduction of prices. It was considered impossible to determine when buyers would resume their clamorous seeking for material, and it was the opinion of many dealers that the extremely active period of the market was over for some time to come.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Benzaldehyde, NF, 2c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, Brazil, 10c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, French, 30-32% ester, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, imported, $10 per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 20c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, Spanish, tech., 10c. per lb.
USP, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
208.7	209.9	221.4	219.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—Continued growth of stocks of Chinese oil sponsored widespread activity in the American market, and it was reported that large quantities of material were moving in all quarters. Spot inquiries continued to show gains and there was a definite increase in the number of contract orders placed during the week. Prices for the Chinese oil continued to ease throughout the past week in reflection of the excellent supply situation, but there were no changes reported. Imports during the week totaled thirty drums of oil from Hong Kong. Russian oil evoked little interest on the parts of either dealers or consumers as there was little available and the prospects for the development of a regular supply appeared dim. Prices for Russian oil held moderately firm, and without change during the period under review.

Bay—Buyer interest in both West Indian and Puerto Rican oil was only moderate last week, and there was a general slackening of inquiry throughout the market. Stocks of both types of oil were reported to be fairly good, and indications were that shipments from the Caribbean area would continue unabated during the next few months. Prices were held steady throughout the market by the mild trading, but it was reported from some quarters that there was a slight tendency to ease in the face of restricted demand. There were no changes noted in the market prices during the week, however. Imports, which arrived in the United States during the week, were limited to three drums from the Dominican Republic.

Bois de Rose—The downward progression of prices for Brazilian oil resumed last week, after a lapse of one week, with a reduction of 10c. per pound on the inside, establishing a range from $4.60 to $5.75 per pound. The development of easier prices in the American market had begun several weeks earlier with the improvement in the stocks in the domestic market and the better shipping position in the primary market, and indications were that those factors would continue to exert an influence during the next few months. Buyer interest was moderate to slight, with the majority of inquiries being directed toward contract orders. Imports during the period under review totaled forty-nine drums of oil from Brazil.

Camphor—The arrival of shipments of camphor oil from the Orient for the second consecutive week aroused considerable interest last week although the most recent import was confined to nine drums from Hong Kong. The development of a fairly steady source of supply for this item, which had been, and remains, particularly tight is expected to wield a healthy influence throughout the American camphor oil market and sponsor widespread buying and selling. Stocks in the market last week were moving quite readily into consumer channels, although buyer interest was not yet at an unusually high level. Prices were firm, and there were no changes reported during the week.

Geranium—Buyer interest in all types of geranium oil was well maintained last week, with Bourbon and Algerian types attracting special attention. Prices for these two oils had been reduced two weeks earlier in reflection of the improved stock situation, and buyer response to the lower quotations had been immediate and spontaneous. Last week, prices were reported to be steady in all quarters of the market, and the movement of stocks against both spot and contract orders was relatively steady. Imports during the period under review were limited to eleven casks from the Belgian Congo, but it was expected that stocks would continue to show improvement within the next few weeks, and that the lively trading would continue.

Guaiacwood—Buyer interest was retarded in this section of the market last week, as stocks continued poor, and the prospects for worthwhile stock developments within the next few months were discouraging. It had been reported that some stocks in the market were gradually improving, but the rate of replacement was slow, and there had been few imports noted during the past few weeks. Last week was particularly notable since thirteen cases arrived in the United States from Argentina, the first moderately large shipment available to American buyers in many months. Prices were generally easy, although there were no changes reported during the period under review, and it was expected that unless stocks showed definite improvement shortly, trading would be further dulled.

Lavender—Prices for 30-32% French flower lavender oil were reduced 25c. per pound on the inside last week, establishing a range from $5.75 to $10 per pound. Prices throughout the lavender oil market had been easing gradually through recent weeks in reflection of the improving stocks, but there were no lower prices noted in any of the other types of oil during the period under review. Particular attention continued to be paid by buyers to the spike oils, which were in excellent supply, and it was reported that buying in the other oils had displayed decided improvement during the week. There were no imports of any type of oil noted during the week.

Lemongrass—Stocks of lemongrass oil in the American market maintained their relatively good position last week, as there was little change noted either in availability or buyer interest. Trading was carried on at a fairly rapid pace, with a good deal of attention being displayed in the Caribbean oils. Stocks of Oriental oil were slightly less readily obtainable, but were adequate to meet the moderate demand. Prices in the Indian market held firm during the week but there was no change noted in the prevailing

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

prices in the American market, which were generally steady. No Oriental oil was reported to have arrived in the United States during the week, but three drums were received from Brazil and ten drums arrived from Haiti.

Lime—Buyer interest continued to lag in this division of the market last week, following a trend which had begun during the previous week. Stocks were readily available in good quantity at all points, and there was no indication that the stocks at the primary markets were in any way depleted. Mexican and West Indian oil moved fairly well, in the wake of earlier price reductions, but in general, trading was at a slow pace. Prices were fairly steady in most quarters of the market, but there was a definite easing tendency reported, although there were no variations during the period under review. Imports during the week were limited to two drums of oil from Haiti.

Mace—Prices for mace oil were advanced $1 per pound by one dealer last week, widening the range of prices as the material was offered at $10.50 per pound on the outside. Some oil continued to be offered at $8.50 per pound, but there was a definite firming tendency throughout the market as stocks were practically non-existent and the prospects for improvement of supplies were discouraging. Buying was curtailed as it was impossible for dealers to meet more than a fraction of the demand although inquiry had become increasingly infrequent in the face of persistent shortages. There were no imports during the period under review.

Nutmeg—The advance of $1 per pound, effected by one dealer last week, established a wider range of prices from $8.50 to $10.50 per pound, with all prices in a definitely firm position. Imports during recent months had been negligible, and there was little hope that relief would be forthcoming from any quarter within the next few months. There was little activity in the market as buyers failed to acquire other than minor lots, and the market tone was reported to be particularly dull. There were no imports during the week.

Patchouli—Stock developments in the last few months had sponsored sharp reductions in prices for this oil, and last week the quotations in the market dropped still further, as one dealer offered the oil at $38 per pound, $10 per pound below the previous inside figure. Some material continued to be offered at $98 per pound, but the majority of interest was concentrated in the lower-priced stocks and it was said that fairly large quantities of oil were moving into consumer channels regularly. Buyer interest was at a fairly good level, although it was reported that retarded interest had contributed materially to the lower quotations. Imports during the week were limited to ten cases of oil from Penang.

Peppermint—Natural peppermint oil prices were reduced 20c. per pound on the inside last week in the first break in the market noted in several months. The oil was offered in a range from $7.55 to $8.25 per pound, and buyers were eager to obtain all quantities which were made available to them. There were no changes noted in either the refined or Russian oils during the period under review. Reports from the country stated that the price of the 1947 crop peppermint oil to producers in the growing areas west of the Cascade Mountains in Oregon and Washington had been established at $7 per pound, f.o.b. farm, for top quality oil. Dealers were reported to be offering contracts at this figure and willing to take all the oil they could get.

Petitgrain—Stocks of oil in the American market continued to improve last week as two drums from Haiti, five from Argentina, and thirty from Uruguay were reported to have arrived in the United States. The development of larger quantities had sponsored price reductions two weeks earlier, and trading was maintained at a slightly better pace in their wake. Prices last week were reported to be fairly steady although there was a slight tendency to ease in some quarters. Primary buyer attention was directed toward spot stocks, but there was a decided improvement in inquiry for futures, and it was expected that there would be additional impetus afforded the market with the arrival of further stocks.

Rosemary—Price reductions were effected in both technical and USP oils last week as stocks showed definite improvement and activity in the market was moderately well maintained. Technical oil was reduced 10c. per pound on the inside to be offered in a range from $1 to $1.50 per pound, while USP oil was offered at a price 10c. per pound lower on the inside, establishing a range from $1.30 to $1.75 per pound. Market activity was essentially routine last week, but it was expected that improved availability and lowered prices might join to quicken lagging interest within the next few weeks. Prices throughout the market were easing gradually, and some spot stocks were reported to be moving quickly. Imports during the week were limited to five drums of oil from Spain.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Prices for NF material were reduced 2c. per pound on the inside last week, establishing a price range from 68c. to $1.20 per pound in drum lots. There was no variation in the prices for technical grade benzaldehyde. Stocks were gradually developing to a much better point, and buyer interest was at a moderately high level with particular interest being shown in contract material.

Coumarin—It was announced late the previous week that, effective April 1, prices for coumarin will be advanced 25c. per pound for lots of less than twenty-five pounds. The price established by the change will be $3 per pound. The announcement was originally made by one producer, but inquiry disclosed that the change will also be effected by one other producer, effective the same date.

Methyl Salicylate — It was announced late the previous week that prices in one quarter of the market would be retained at 35c. per pound for lots of 500 pounds or more, while

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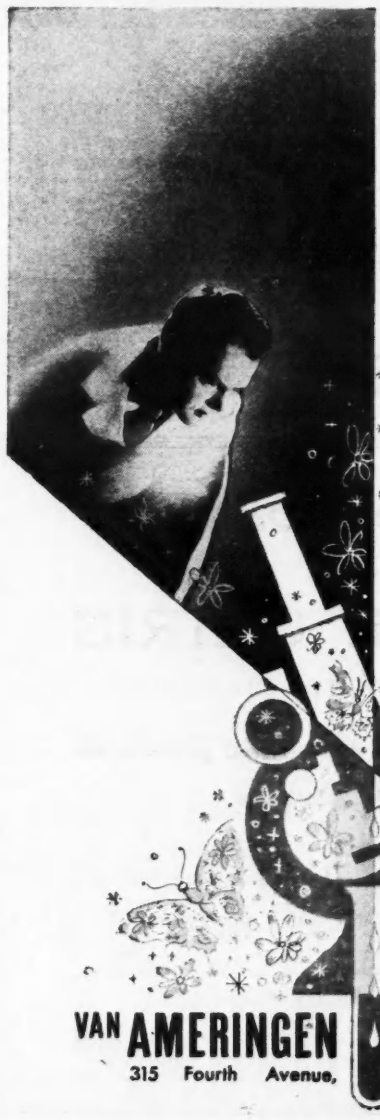
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another producer had advanced prices to 40c. per pound in those quantities. The producer retaining the 35c. price for large quantities, however, had announced that, effective April 1, prices for smaller quantities would rise to 40c. per pound for fifty-pound lots. Last week prices for smaller lots were advanced to 42c. per pound in fifty-pound lots by another producer, establishing a range from 37c. to 42c. per pound for the material in small quantities.

Fritzsche Bros. Names Dr. D. Althausen to Post

Dr. Darrell Althausen has been named manager of the Clifton, N. J., factory of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York. He succeeds to a vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. A. Nicolaus, December 31, 1946, after more than twenty-five years of service. Prior to his retirement, Dr. Nicolaus was a member of the directorate of the company.

To fill existing vacancies in its board of directors, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., has just announced election of the following new members:—Dr. Ernest Guenther, chief chemist and third vice-president; B. F. Zimmer, jr., and Fred H. Leonhardt. The latter has also been elected to fill the office of fifth vice-president.

F.W.D.A. Meeting

—Continued from page 7

domestic market existed until the beginning of the 19th Century.

"The importance of the distribution trades has increased markedly with the development of an urban population and with the manufacture of more and more goods by fewer and fewer people," Mr. Albright said.

The solution of production problems has shifted the emphasis to merchandising problems, he said, and pointed out that the importance of merchandising needs publicizing to eliminate the stigma attached to "middlemen." According to figures from the Bureau of the Census, trading establishments are on the increase in spite of widespread comments to the contrary, it was pointed out.

Mr. Albright said that wholesaling is a characteristic of a civilized society only, and that the lessening of seasonal demand, resulting year-round markets, increases the importance of distributors.

Retailer's Views

Edgar S. Bellis, Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy, Bronxville, N. Y., speaking on "What the Retailer Expects from the Wholesaler and Manufacturer," said that retailers have begun to refurbish stores, abandon "junk merchandise," learn business practice, and assume positions of leadership in community life. He declared that the retailer who expects to remain in business will and must learn the importance of community leadership.

"The retailer expects fair profit from anything that he sells, and expects manufacturers and wholesalers to restrict drug store items to its present distribution to avoid dilution of sales at the retail level," Mr. Bellis said.

He urged that wholesalers seeking larger profits should not plan to get them at the expense of retailers, and said that he expected the development of retail cooperatives if wholsalers continued to reduce their discount policies. Mr. Bellis held it important for salesmen to be educated not to oversell retailers, and for wholesalers to guide inventory control and inventories through education programs.

Regarding promotional work, Mr. Bellis said that wholesalers should devise a method to pay retailers for promotional work, and urged that manufacturers should not ignore retailers when embarking on a promotional campaign. He said that manufacturers can acquaint retailers with up to the minute sales data through representatives who should be ambassadors of good will, and avoid the indifferent or high pressure approachs.

Retailers expect better window display set-ups, and feel that manufacturers are missing important influence in not devoting more attention to direct mail campaigns aimed at consumers, Mr. Bellis said. In closing he urged that both manufacturers and wholesalers show consideration for the little retailers as well as for the larger ones.

Frank W. Mansfield, director of research, Sylvania Electric Products Company, New York, spoke on "Decentralizing Sales Management," stating that his organization feels that detail should be decentralized as much as practicable, but that as many controls as necessary to put sales data in the hands of sales management should be centralized.

Mr. Mansfield said that the philosophy of his company's approach to the problem put the following responsibilities on top sales management:—to make decisions; to be right at least 55% of the time, and to achieve rightness through complete and accurate facts rather than via tha nebulous procedure called "judgement."

Trade Briefs

Schmidt Chemical Company has been organized in New York to deal in and distribute chemicals.

Oro Chemical Company, Los Angeles, will construct a new factory building in that city.

Lentheric Inc., perfumes manufacturer, New York, has appointed Albert M. Behrens advertising manager. He formerly was with Elizabeth Arden.

Shur-Fine Soap Manufacturing Company, Long Beach, Calif., has obtained Civilian Production Administration approval for construction of a new factory.

John A. Crozier, of the Calvert Drug Company, Baltimore, has been named chairman of the wholsale division in Baltimore in connection with the current Red Cross drive.

Cosmetology Advisory Committee has been appointed in New York State in accordance with provisions of the law which requires licensing and regulation by the Secretary of State.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Interest in all sections of the market retained its high pitch last week and consumers were in the market for large quantities of materials. Producers were generally able to supply all requests with supplies termed adequate in all categories except the petrolatum and wax section of the market which was hard-pressed to meet the demand. Rubber solvent was beginning to enter into a slightly more stringent supply situation. The export demand for fuel oil continued at a high level with heavy shipments being sent to Canada.

The only price changes effected during the past week were concentrated in the light heating oil and gasoline sections of the market. Prices of gasoline and kerosene along the East Coast—New England, New York and Florida—were advanced. Crude oil in Pennsylvania was also up.

Heavy off-season demand for gasoline continued to be noted and trade officials were of the opinion that refineries would have to operate at full capacity all during the year to meet the heavy demand. The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products continued to increase in December and was 14,227,000 gallons compared with 14,007,000 gallons for November, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. The daily average for the year 1946 was 13,250,000 gallons compared with 12,888,000 gallons for 1945.

Solvents and Diluents

Lacquer Diluent—Good call from the protective coatings industry continued to be noted for this material. Although most lacquer materials were in poor supply, diluent stocks were reported to be heavy and more than adequate to meet the increased market interest. Good movement of supplies against spot and contract demand was witnessed as prices remained steady and unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—The ample stocks and low cost of this commodity continued to increase the demand from the paint industry for use as a substitute for gum turpentine. The present high prices of turpentine have encouraged consumers of that material to seek greater amounts of the petroleum substitute. Generally, market interest was high in most sections of the country and supplies were declared to be sufficient. No price changes were reported during the period under review.

Rubber Solvent—Call from the very active rubber industry continued to reach high proportions and substantial shipments of this material were reported to have moved into consumer channels last week. Interest was described as brisk and production was adequate to care for the demand being voiced. Firm prices witnessed no changes last week.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Inquiry for this material continued active and trading was reported as brisk. Demand from the protective coatings industry was high and was expected to continue, and possibly show an increase as the Spring painting season approached. Producers confirmed reports that supplies were plentiful enough to care for the present call. No changes in price were reported.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Crude oil, Penna., 16c. per bbl.
Gasoline, New York, New England, 4/10c. per gal.
Penna., 6/10c. per gal.
Kerosene, New York, New England, 2/10c. per gal.
Penna., 3/10c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Material was sought for in large quantities by the consuming industries with offerings of most derivatives fair.

Aromatic Solvents—Call fair, prices steady.

Cleaner's Naphtha — Business good, with no market change.

Lacquer Diluent — Orders moderate, quotations holding.

Mineral Spirits—Interest active, firm market.

Rubber Solvent — Expanding demand, strong prices.

Stoddard Solvent—Takings good, quotations steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Inquiry brisk, market holding.

Los Angeles—Market tone firm. Excellent demand continued to be noted for all petroleum solvents and diluents in this area. Supplies, with the exception of rubber solvent, were good.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—The major portion of the heavy call for this light hydrocarbon material continues to come from the large industrial companies where the gas is used for heating purposes. However, the shortage of high-pressure tankcars was still noticeable and hampered the prompt movement of supplies to a fair extent. Supplies were termed adequate to meet the present demand following the slight shortage that was evident at the beginning of the year. Prices remained firm and unchanged.

Hexane—Improved trading in this section of the market continued to be noticed as interest in the market remained brisk. Movement of materials was substantial and trade circles declared that adequate amounts of materials were on hand for immediate shipment. The steady market retained the firm quotations of the previous week.

Octane—Improved interest in this section of the market resulted in an increased volume of trading being accomplished. Industry officials declared call to be better than previous weeks with both offerings and sales higher. Excellent supply availability afforded prompt shipment of materials. Prices remained steady and unchanged.

Propane—Large industrial fuel users continued to be in the market for heavy amounts of this material and the moderate call was reflected in the amount of trading accomplished last week. Movement of materials was described as brisk with shipments prompt as supplies were adequate to meet the demand. Prices retained the steady level that has prevailed for a number of weeks.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—Tone of the market for these products has been hardening consistently, with demand expanding and with less offered.

Butane—Call good, market firm.

Heptane — Interest better, no price change.

Hexane—Buying fair, steady quotations.

Octane—Buyer's market, prices firm.

Pentanes—Inquiry fair, without market change.

Propane — Business active, quotations stable.

Los Angeles — Liquefied petroleum gases moved in good volume on the Pacific Coast. Offerings were good and interest well maintained.

Fuels and Lubricants

Gasoline—The abnormal off-season heavy demand for gasoline continued last week as producers found themselves pressed to meet the heavy call and inventories dwindled. The trend continued upward and was estimated to be approximately five percent above that of last year. Spot offerings in the East were limited as producers attempted to first satisfy their contract orders. Increased automobile production is expected to increase the demand even further by the end of the year. Slight price advances at terminals were reported during the period under review.

Kerosene — The prolonged cold weather continued to result in an increased call for this material and movement of materials was stated to be heavy. Slight adjustments in price continued to be noted along the East Coast and ranged from approximately 0.2c. per gallon to 0.6c. per gallon.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline — Improvement of the supply picture was small last week as shipments continued to run behind orders. Trade officials stated that the call for the material was undiminished as consumers were in the market for considerable quantities but had to be satisfied with the reduced stocks on hand. High interest kept prices unchanged at previous levels.

Paraffin—All grades of this commodity were in good demand last week but the actual amount of trading accomplished was restricted by the poor supply situation. Short supplies were the result of the heavy demand rather than inadequate production or lack of raw materials. No price changes were reported.

Petrolatums—The shortage of shipping containers constituted the major setback in this section of the market. Call was good and supplies were judged to be approximately in line with this demand. Prices remained firm and unchanged during the period under review.

Los Angeles—Paraffin wax remained in poor supply this week. Both refined and crude scale grades were in good demand.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 22 totaled 224,580,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 222,013,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,567,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,984,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 583,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 5,730,000 barrels, an increase of 98,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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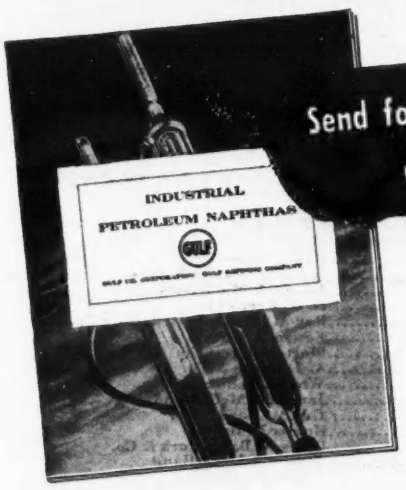

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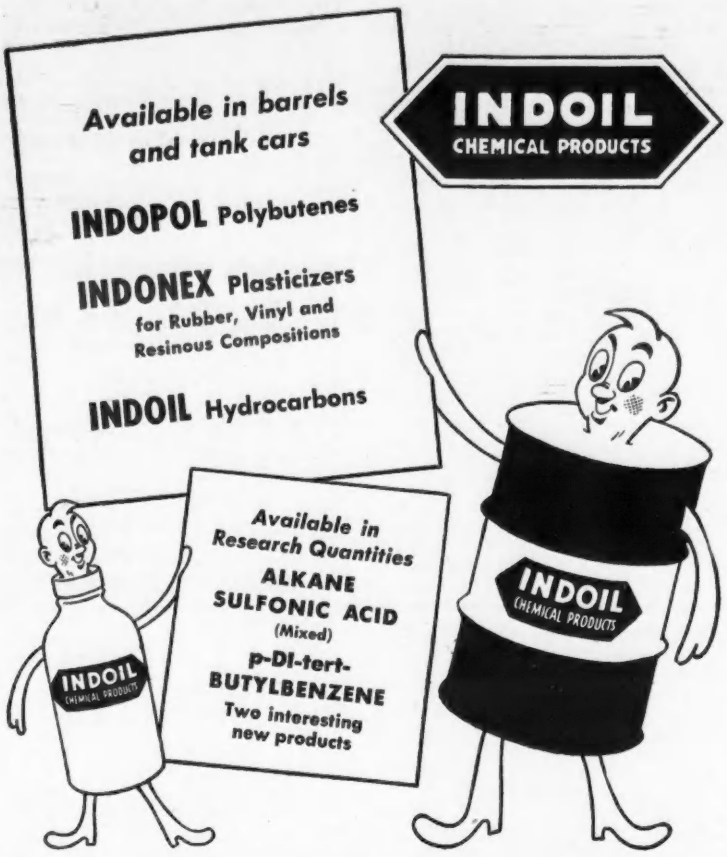

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Protective Coatings Materials

Demand for protective coating materials, which reached very high proportions last year, continued and possibly showed an increase last week. Although it appeared that the Spring painting season would arrive somewhat late because of the continued cold weather, call for the various materials was heavy as preparations were made for a busy season. Shortages principally evolved from the large demand although the lack of raw materials, as in the lacquer section of the market, was also evident.

Prices for many of the materials continued in their upward trend with lead leading the way for the second time in a week when a 1c. per pound advance was effected. Immediately following this advance were increases in the lead pigments with litharge, red lead and orange mineral going up 1c. per pound, while white and blue leads were advanced ¾c. per pound. Leaded zinc oxides were also advanced. Increases in some of the lacquer materials were in the making as were some of the naphthenates. The tight stearate market was also expected to see an increase soon.

The import duties on such items as carbon black, zinc stearate and stearic acid are to be reduced five percent on the ad valorem rate in Ceylon, according to the Comtelburo news agency.

Announcement was made that effective March 1, gum turpentine would be removed from the list of agricultural commodities originally certified as in short supply on September 1, 1946, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Butyl acetate, 1c. to 2½c. per lb.
Butyl alcohol, 1c. to 2½c. per lb.
Lead, metal, 1c. per lb.
basic carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
basic sulphate, ¾c. per lb.
red, dry, 1c. per lb.
silicate, 1c. per lb.
Litharge, 1c. per lb.
Orange mineral, 1c. per lb.
Zinc oxide, 35% leaded, ¼c. per lb.
50% leaded, ⅜c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
175.0	173.2	172.0	140.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Lead—Heavy demand for this material was met with pitifully small supplies last week, following the pattern set many months ago. Call for lead from the paint and construction industries was very heavy but could only be partially satisfied because of the lack of large imports and the inability of domestic producers to turn out large enough quantities of this essential non-ferrous metal.

Lead prices advanced to a record high last week when the second increase of 1c. per pound in a week was effected. It had been known that sales of imported lead were being made at 15c. per pound and this recent advance was made to bring the over-all price in line with these sales. Although the advance has not as yet been followed by Great Britain, it was expected that the change would soon be made. Common grade prices became 15c. per pound in New York and between 14.80c. and 14.85c. in St. Louis.

Zinc—This material seemed to be weathering the price storm which the other non-ferrous metals were encountering but could do little to improve the tight supply situation that continued to exist. Call in the market was high and was exceeded only by the excellent buyer interest being shown. Total receipts of 70,631 tons of zinc scrap during 1946 were 19 percent higher than the 59,477 tons received during 1945. Receipts ranged from a low of 2,837 tons during October to a high of 11,715 tons during December.

Prices remained steady and unchanged with the prime western grade selling for 11c. per pound in New York and 10.50c. per pound in East St. Louis.

Pigments

Blue Lead—Basic sulphate of lead was advanced ¾c. per pound last week for the second time in six days. Carlot prices became 15¼c. per pound, freight allowed and less carlot prices were 15½c. per pound, with no freight charges allowed.

Litharge—Following the other lead pigment advances, this material was advanced 1c. per pound last week to make the new price 17c. per pound for five-ton shipments and 17½c. per pound for less than five-ton shipments. Arrival of 1,000 bags of litharge from Mexico was reported during the period under review.

Orange Mineral — For the second time in a week, prices for this material were increased 1c. per pound, with the following quotations in effect:—five tons, 20½c. per pound; less than five tons, 21c. per pound.

Red Lead—Good demand and short supply continued in this market as prices were advanced 1c. per pound last week. Quotations for shipments of five tons became 18c. per pound and for shipments of less than five tons, 18½c. per pound.

White Lead—Basic carbonate of lead prices were advanced ¾c. per pound due to the increased cost of lead metal. Quotations now in effect were 15¾c. per pound for carlots and 16c. per pound for less carlot shipments. No freight charges were allowed on less carlot quantities.

Zinc Oxide—Revisions in the price schedule for leaded zinc oxides were made last week because of the higher lead costs. The following prices were put into effect:—35 percent leaded, 11½c. per pound for carlots and 11¾c. per pound for less carlots; 50 percent leaded, 12⅜c. per pound for carlots and 12⅝c. per pound for less carlot shipments.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Black—Production of carbon black continued to fall far short of the demand being voiced by the paint, printing ink and rubber industries. Excellent interest and heavy call quickly absorbed stocks as readily as they became available with no surplus stocks resulting. Shipments were directed against contract orders with spot offerings limited.

Blue—Call for ultramarine blue was good as producers experienced some difficulty in supplying all consumers. Alkali blues were also in good demand with stocks somewhat short of the quantities necessary to satisfy all requests.

Chrome Colors—Shortages of the lead chemicals necessary for the production of this commodity reduced the amount of stocks available to meet the good call. Interest in the market was high with no price changes reported.

Red—Shipments of red cadmium lithopone were stated to be from thirty to sixty days behind schedule as demand for this color material ran far ahead of production. Red iron oxide continued to be called for in large quantities but was the victim of a stringent supply situation.

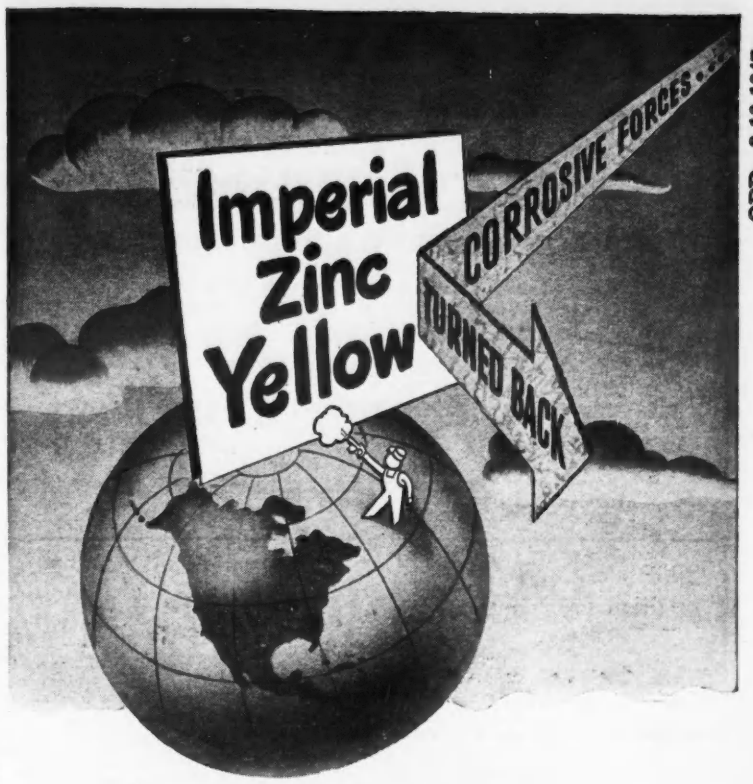
Yellow—Supplies of yellow cadmium lithopone which had been relatively short, were declared to be almost in line with the good demand of the paint industry. Interest in the market ran high.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—The reduction in the production of naphthenic acid because of the shortage of caustic soda supplies was expected to soon result in the curtailment of napthenate production. Up till now, supplies of acid have been made available in quantities large enough to enable naphthenate producers to meet the heavy demand of the industry. Supply was judged to be presently in line with the good call. Although no price changes have been announced as yet, it was expected that lead and copper naphthenates would be advanced following the recent increases in the respective metal prices.

Resinates — Considerable quantities of these drying materials continued to be sought by the industry as con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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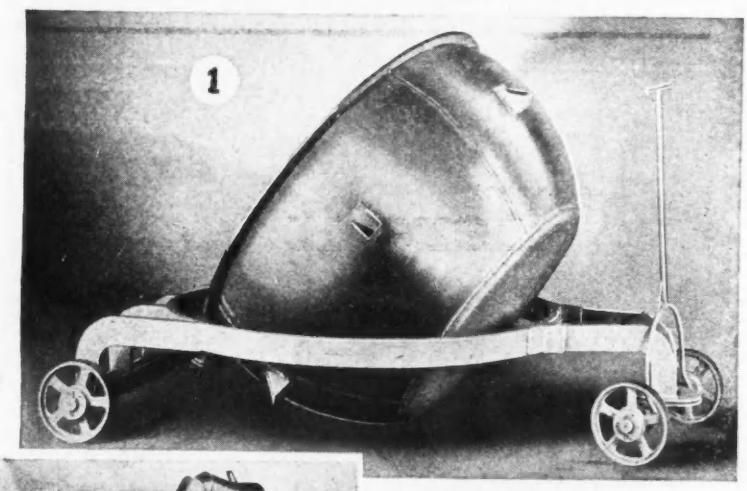

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sumers displayed good interest in the market. Movement of materials was large with producers declaring the fused resinate supply to be capable of taking care of the heavy call. However, shipments of precipitated resinates remained from one to two months behind schedule due to short stocks. Prices remained steady last week but a change in the price of lead resinate was anticipated in the near future.

Stearates—Some sources stated that the supply picture in this market was tighter than ever last week. Production continued to be held down by small supplies of stearic acid available for stearate production. Shipments were running far behind schedule and were concentrated against contract orders with spot offerings almost unheard of. Prices remained steady and unchanged last week although it was felt that an increase would soon be effected due to the recent advance in stearic acid.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Keen interest in the market kept shipments moving at a fast pace. Steady demand offered immediate openings for available supplies which continue to be improved by greater imports. Received in American ports during the period under review were 1,200 bags of this commodity from Africa.

China Clay—Demand retained its upward swing and continued to take up English and domestic grades daily. Movement of materials was regarded as moderate as producers attempted to meet the good demand with the stocks on hand. Imports have been irregular, but have also shown a tendency to improve during the remainder of the year.

Gypsum—The high levels reached by both demand and production last year continued unabated last week as very large supplies were being sought for use in the construction industry. Although no imports were reported last week, large shipments have been received from Nova Scotia since the beginning of the year.

Talc—In fair demand, materials moved at a moderate pace with shipments stated to be prompt. Materials were adequate since domestic production was good and foreign imports were improving. A total of 400 bags of this material was received from France last week.

Lacquer Materials

Butanol—Production was sold well ahead against regular contract demand. No diminishing of the heavy interest in the market was noted last week as call retained its high level of many previous months. Much higher production was necessary to completely meet the good demand but this was restricted by the short molasses situation. Prices were reported to have been advanced 1c. to 2½c. per pound by some producers.

Butyl Acetate—Shortages of acetic acid and butyl materials were in full swing last week and prevented the increase in butyl acetate production that was necessary to meet the excellent call. Active buyer interest contributed to the brisk market and shipments were mainly concentrated against contract orders with offerings on spot demand limited. Tentative advances of 1c. to 2½c. per pound were heard last week.

Dibutyl Sebecate—The exceptionally acute supply situation prevalent in this section of the market since the beginning of the year was unchanged last week with a heavy backlog of orders evident. Raw materials were difficult to obtain and resulted in large production losses. No change in prices was reported.

Methylethyl Ketone—Stocks of this commodity were disposed of as readily as they became available, with practically all shipments being concentrated against contract orders. Spot offerings were held to a minimum. Buyer interest showed itself to be great with call for materials very high. The tight supply situation left little room for price reductions as quotations remained steady and unchanged.

Varnish Gums

Gums—The lack of keen competition due to high prices and the shortage of materials, continued to hamper this market and consumer interest was described as only fair. Synthetic materials were absorbing quite a portion of the demand for these materials although it was hoped that when supplies of natural gums became more readily available, the market would return to pre-war normal heights. Difficulty in getting materials out of some of the far eastern countries held down the supply picture. A total of 2,432 bags of copal from the Belgian Congo were received in American ports during the period under review.

Shellac—The market continued firm as all eyes were focused on the situation in India. Few supplies were available there but even those that were on hand could not be gotten out of the country because of the prolonged stevedore strike. The recurrent labor strikes and civil unrest, very noticeable since the beginning of the year, have done much to curtail the shellac market and considerable difficulty is expected to be witnessed before the market returns to normal. Latest reports indicate that the Bysacki crop will probably be slightly smaller than last year's good harvest. From all appearances, it seemed that high prices would continue for some time to come.

Total imports reported during the period under review amounted to the following:—Buttonlac, 125 bags; garnetlac, 75 bags; seedlac, 2,950 bags; shellac, 2,230 bags.

Naval Stores

Rosin—The outlook in this market was essentially unchanged from the previous week. Call for gum and wood rosin from both domestic and export sources continued good, although definitely not as high as it was when export controls were first lifted. The supply situation became increasingly tighter with some distributors and consumers finding themselves in a position where inventories were depleted more than had been expected with the result that further purchases had to

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be made. The short supply situation held prices at levels that have been steady for some weeks. Some trade officials were still of the opinion that these prices were lower than they actually should be.

Savannah, March 6.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
B	$8.25	$8.25	$8.25	$8.25	$8.25
D	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.60
E	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
F	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
G	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
H	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
I	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
K	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
M	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
N	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
WG	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
WW	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
X	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	119	...	145	985	...
Shipments	...	...	285	1,392	...
Stocks	5,614	5,614	5,524	5,117	5,117

Turpentine—Although the price of gum turpentine dropped considerably two weeks ago, no appreciable increase in demand has been noted. Possible reason for this is the prolonged cold weather throughout the country which has retarded the beginning of the outdoor Spring painting season. Principal talk in the industry concerns the coming Spring crop which it appears will be late because of the cold weather being witnessed in the producing regions. The opinion among trade officials was that an increase in price would be effected when the new crop starts to come in, but it was difficult to guess how high it would go. Present supplies were on hand to care for the very small call in the market.

Savannah, March 6.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Friday	$1.00	...	34	101	1,568
Monday	1.00	160	...	3	1,565
Tuesday	1.00	...	62	86	1,541
Wednesday	1.00	160	1,247	1,247	1,541
Thursday	1.00	...	...	1	1,540

Glues and Binders

Glues—Not let-up in the good demand for this material was noted as consumers attempted to purchase fairly large quantities of both the bone and animal glue grades. Supplies have been somewhat short of the good call for many months but steady increases in supply availability have been noted since the beginning of the year as domestic production and foreign imports have climbed upward. Imports for the period under review amounted to 239 bags from Brazil.

Casein—Producers and distributors continued in their attempt to rid themselves of the higher priced stocks purchased last year. Business was very dull since few buyers were in the market for these stocks, as they attempted to reduce their inventories before purchasing new supplies. Domestic production continued high and producers' inventories were building up as a result of the easy market. Shipments from the Argentine have tapered off and were confined to purchases made some months ago.

Argentine casein was being quoted at approximately 44c. per pound in New York while domestic prices ranged from 35c. to 38c. per pound.

It was reported during the period under review that a total of 2,000 bags of casein were received from Argentina.

Trade Briefs

Bakelite Corporation, New York, has assigned Clifford O. Schwahn to the Detroit area.

J. B. Trigg, since 1939 representative of the Chase Bag Company in Portland, Ore., has been transferred to the Dallas, Tex., sales office.

Reynolds & Co. has published "Aluminum—Today and Tomorrow," which is concerned with the growth and future prospects of the aluminum industry.

Alcoa Mining Company, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Aluminum Company of America, has leased the eighteenth floor of an office building nearing completion at 445 Park avenue, New York.

Lewis-Shepard Products Inc., materials handling equipment manufacturer, Boston, has appointed H. A. C. Anderson sales representative in the Dayton-Cincinnati, Ohio, area. He formerly was with American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Paint Technology Lectures Start March 14

A series of conferences on paint, varnish and lacquer technology will open March 14 at the Robert Treat hotel, Newark, under the auspices of the Newark College of Engineering, in cooperation with the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Each lecture will start at 7:30 p.m. and last about two hours. The topics, and the guest lecturers, are as follows:—

March 14, "Drying Oils," Edwin Gallagher, organic research department of National Lead Company.

March 21, "Resins, Natural and Synthetic," Dr. Calvin A. Knauss, vice-president in charge of western sales and development, Reichold Chemicals Company.

March 28, "Resins, Synthetic" (continued), Dr. Knauss.

April 11, "Driers and Thinners," F. S. Greenwald, chief chemist of sales service laboratory for Nuodex Products Company.

April 18, "White Pigments," Louis A. Melscheimer, director of technical service laboratories, Calco Chemical division of American Cyanamid Company.

April 25, "Colored Pigments," Dr. Lyde S. Pratt, technical consultant of the organic pigment department of Calco.

May 2, "Cellulose Nitrate," Harold Shakespeare, technical director of the lacquer department of Flood & Conklin Company.

May 9, "Cellulose Ethers, Cellulose Esters," Michael A. Dorian, technical director of the textile department of Roxalin Flexible Finishes, Inc.

May 16, "High Polymers," Dr. Lazlo Auer, Consultant.

May 23, "Corrosion," and resume of conference, by Professor Frederick W. Bauder, Newark College of Engineering.

Paint Lectures Being Given at Case School

The department of chemistry and chemical engineering of the Case School of Applied Science is sponsoring a lecture series on paint and varnish technology. Lectures to be given during March are as follows:—

March 11

"Natural Resins," George T. Sohl, Resinous Products & Chemical Company.

"Alkyd Resins," C. L. Levesque, Resinous Products & Chemical Company.

"Urea and Melamine Resins," R. W. Auten, Resinous Products & Chemical Company.

March 18

"Phenolic Resins," R. B. Waters, The Bakelite Company.

"Miscellaneous Resins," H. G. Whitcomb, Sherwin-Williams Company.

March 25

"Solvent Type Resins, Part I (Cellulose Derivatives and Parlon)" J. R. Yeager and A. R. Olsen, the Hercules Powder Company.

"Solvent Type Resins, Part II (Polystyrene, Vinyl, Acryloids, Allyl Types, Pliolite and Silicones)," E. W. Kanning, the Arco Company.

N.Y. Paint Club Plans Dinner Dance

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will conduct a dinner dance at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, March 27, in observance of the group's sixtieth anniversary.

Pitts. Paint Technicians By-Pass Technical Matters

Technical matters were by-passed at the March 3 meeting of the Pittsburgh Paint and Varnish Production Club when the guests speakers were two renowned Pittsburgh athletes, Fritizie Zivic, former world's welterweight champion, and Pie Traynor immortal third baseman of the Pirates.

Following the speeches of the guests, it was announced that the club's annual picnic would be held at Daniel's Farm on June 28. The technical committee also reported that the new problem it is studying is "Investigation of Chinawood and Soya Bodied Oils," and that the committee will complete its paper on "Coatings for Plastics," this year.

McDougall-Butler Appoints Willis Technical Director

John F. Willis has been appointed technical director of McDougall-Butler Company, paint and varnish manufacturer, Buffalo. He will supervise laboratory control and be in charge of product development and research.

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Obituaries

Edgar W. Allen

Edgar W. Allen, sales manager for Bradshaw-Praeger & Co., importer and bleacher of shellac, Chicago, died while on vacation at Nashville, Tenn., March 1. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Allen's first connection with the shellac trade was with the firm of M. L. Barrett & Co. In 1904 he became associated with Hoople & Nichols, which later was acquired by Marx & Rawolle, Inc. When this latter firm retired from the field he became associated with William Zinsser & Co. Mr. Allen joined Bradshaw-Praeger in 1926.

Among the survivors is his son, Donald, vice-president and sales manager for the General Paint & Varnish Company, Chicago.

Charles S. Rowe

Charles S. Rowe, sales manager of the fine chemicals division of the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., since 1943, died in Wilmington March 1. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Rowe served with the Air Corps in World War I and joined du Pont in 1919 as a salesman in the dyestuffs division at the Chicago office. He remained there until 1923 when he was transferred to Bombay, India, to open an office there for the division. Mr. Rowe returned to the United States in 1930 as assistant director of sales.

Frederic Vieweg

Frederic Vieweg, director of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation, who recently resigned as president, died in Los Angeles March 3. He was fifty-nine years old.

A veteran of the first war, Mr. Vieweg joined the American Trona Corporation, predecessor to American Potash, in 1919, and served successively as assistant manager and manager of the Trona, Calif., plant. In 1930 he became a member of the board of directors and vice-president in charge of sales in New York.

Mr. Vieweg returned to Los Angeles in 1941 to take charge of the company's western operations and was elected president of the company in 1945. He resigned last February but retained his seat on the board and continued to serve as a consultant.

Ralph J. Andrews, vice-president in charge of research, Wilson Carbon Company, New York, died March 3. Mr. Andrews, who joined the company in 1944, was fifty-eight years of age.

Calvin G. Church, former specialist in sugar for the bureau of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, died recently in Los Angeles. He was sixty-eight years old.

Abraham Entner, proprietor of the Peekskill Bottling Works, Peekskill, N. Y., for twenty-two years, died in Valhalla, N. Y., March 3. He was fifty-nine years old.

Thomas N. Gurney, executive vice-president of the Kirkman Soap Company for ten years until the company was sold in 1930 to the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, died in Garden City, Long Island, March 4. He was sixty-nine years old.

Richard N. Hill, for six years manager of the Chicago office for Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceuticals manufacturer, New York, died recently in Chicago. He joined the company in 1926 as a salesman and was transferred to Chicago in 1941.

Stewart H. Michales, co-organizer and vice-president of Corning Oil Company, New York, died in that city March 6. He was sixty-eight years old.

Herbert T. Morian, pioneer Pennsylvania oil man, died in Bradford, Pa., March 4. He was ninety-eight years old.

Federico Nitti, head of the chemical and bacteriological services of the Pasteur Institute, died in Rome, Italy, March 2. He was forty-two years old.

Charles L. Stevenson, former professor of chemistry at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and research chemist at the Wilmington plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., died in West Long Beach, N. J., March 5. He was eighty years old.

Sherwin-Williams Plans $1,000,000 Plant

The Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer and insecticides, Cleveland, will build a $1,000,000 plant in Atlanta, Ga., A. W. Steudel, president, has announced.

A site has just been purchased for the new factory and construction is expected to get under way soon, Mr. Steudel said. Orders have already been placed for equipment but owing to delays in delivery, the plant probably will not be ready to start actual production for about a year.

The plant will have a capacity of about 3,000,000 gallons of paint annually. In addition it will have facilities for producing a large volume of lacquer, 'Kem-Tone' resin-and-oil paint, and the company's line of special non-paint products, which includes 'Weed-No-More,' 2,4-D weed killer; the 'Bug Blaster,' garden insect dust gun; 'Pestroy DDT,' activated insect powder and liquid, and 'Lin-x,' waxes and polishes.

Southern Paint Group Plans March 19 Meeting

A round table discussion on "Painting of Southern Yellow Pine" will be the principal feature at the meeting of the Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held at the Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 19-22. Dr. Paul Weber, of the Georgia School of Technology, will preside over the discussion

Participants in the round table session will be F. L. Browne, Forest Products Laboratories, Madison, Wis.; W. E. McMullen, Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Joplin, Mo.; J. F. Broeker, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Sid Werthan, New Jersey Zinc Company, Palmerton, Pa.; E. P. Peterson, National Lead Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and James MacGuffie, Titanium Pigment Corporation, Chicago.

Pitts. Glass Paint Plant to Be Enlarged

A $500,000 expansion program at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Houston, Texas, paint and varnish manufacturing plant has been announced by E. D. Griffin, vice-president in charge of the firm's paint division. Preliminary construction work will begin immediately.

Total floor space of the present plant will be doubled to 120,000 square feet. Production capacity for the manufacture of paints and varnishes will be double the capacity of the original plant, construction of which was begun in the summer of 1940.

In conjunction with the plant expansion, a new control and development laboratory designed to serve the Southwestern territory will be constructed.

N.E. Paint Club Meets March 13

The monthly meeting of the New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held at the Parker house, Boston, March 13. Paul N. Swaffield, advertising manager of the Hood Rubber Company's divisions at Watertown, Mass., will be principal speaker.

CDIC Paint Technicians To Study Resin Technology

Frank Oswald, of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will discuss "Recent Advances in Lacquer Resin Technology" at the March meeting of the Cincinnati-Dayton-Indianapolis-Columbus Paint and Varnish Production Club, to be held tonight at the Cincinnati Club.

Trade Briefs

A. L. Boehmer Paint Company has been incorporated in Covington, Ky., by Louis G., Albert B., and Gladys D. Boehmer.

Kure Kote Paint Company has been organized in Los Angeles by George Beck jr., William Anderson and Roger Johnson.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company is arranging with the New York Life Insurance Company for a housing project at its expanding research development laboratories in Paulsboro, N. J.

Gallow Birds Hang 5 at ASTM Meeting

Time was found during the recent meeting of ASTM committee D-1 in Philadelphia for a juridicial sitting of the Society of Gallows Birds, February 25, with an attendance of about sixty. A. E. Stauderman was the presiding judge.

Five perpetrators of governmental specifications for paints and related products were arraigned, tried, convicted, and hanged. They were:—

Charles C. Hartman, of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington (TT-V-121B).

James E. Heckel, of Paint Industry Magazine, Philadelphia (USA-3-1F).

Ralph Goodrich Quality of the Brunsene Company, Watertown, Mass. (197-54-234B).

Elmer B. Schuder, of the Baltimore Copper Paint Company, Baltimore (52-P-22).

James Snyder, of the A. Wilhelm Company, Reading, Pa. (AN-TT-L-51 and AN-L-29).

ASTM Paint Groups

—Continued from page 5

intercommittee relations was getting under way.

Reports were made for the fifteen subcommittees which held sessions during the week, and all were accepted. The points covered included:—

Sub. II.—New methods for synthetic drying oils and heat-bodying had been developed. No method had been devised for acetone (moisture) proceeding.

It was recommended that the iodine value of perilla oil be changed from the Hanus basis to the Wijs (196 minimum). Several editorial changes in drying oil tests were recommended. Revisions were under way on dehydrated castor oil and other specifications in general.

Sub. III.—More progress had been made with asphalt-base emulsions than with those of coaltar bases in the study of bituminous coatings. Interest was lacking in coaltar preparations. Methods for asphaltics had been devised, and these and the specification would be sent around.

The point was raised whether emulsified coatings were not finished products. It was declared that the work had been assigned; so, with the elimination of references to use, it will go on.

Sub. IV.—Five groups reported on traffic paints. A tentative test for chipping resistance was submitted. Photographic reference standards had been published; actual-size references are to be made available. The tentative method for resistance to abrasion and corrosion was recommended to be standard. The light-sensitivity method was changed so that the carbon arc used need not be the enclosed type.

Mutual agreement was in progress with reference to brightness and loss thereof. This is being studied with sub. X. A method for bleeding resistance was being voted on. The study of durability was still going on.

Early availability of a portable instrument for measuring night visibility was reported.

Sub. V.—Progress had been made in the correlation of kauri-butanol and dewpoint results with volatile solvents. A definition of "solvency" was being sought. A specification for heavy petroleum spirit had been circulated. The method for sampling turpentine was continued tentative for another year.

Sub. VI.—A tentative definition for masstone was submitted, this included overtones and so on. Revisions were offered in the definitions of bulking value and tinting strength. The defining of plasticizers and similar agents was under study.

Sub. VII.—Cooperation of four groups in accelerated testing was reported. This covered the removal of inhibiting agents from steel for panels, many activities with reference to humidity, and immersion testing. Study of apparatus for exposure to light and water had shown that deionized water was hard to handle except in aluminum pipes. Discrepancies in National Bureau of Standards data on light were deplored.

The method for wood panels was retained as tentative. The method for flaking and scaling was advanced to standard.

Sub. VIII.—Two subgroups had studied revisions of chemical analyses for driers, and white pigments. The method for titanium dioxide was advanced to standard. The method for dry cuprous oxide was changed to include other copper pigments. A replacement method for diatomaceous silica pigments was offered. Slight changes were made in the method for zinc yellow. These were put on the tentative list.

Sub. IX.—Editorial revisions were made in the tests for varnishes, adding specific gravity, incorporating a reactivity test, and refining details in several respects.

The method for phthalic anhydride was continued as tentative, with the note that it did not cover alkyds containing also maleic or other dibasic acids or urea or other modifying agents. Under study were basic pigments, color of dried film, alkali resistance, viscosity, and driers.

Sub. X.—Nine projects in optical properties had been considered. Progress was reported on reflection, luminosity, color specifications, gloss, and hiding power. A minor revision was made in the standard test for daylight reflectance, and the defining of total reflectance, directional reflectance, and gloss had been referred to Sub. VI. Tests for gloss were continued as tentative pending revision.

The advisory committee was asked to relax the requirements so that absenteeism of a member might be condoned on the basis of a written excuse.

Sub. XI.—The new subcommittee on resins was getting organized, with three objectives:—(1) Consumer needs, (2) specifications, and (3) analyses. These will be approached from the angles of methods and materials. Thirteen subgroups are contemplated, and one group to clarify the scope, functioning, and other definitions of the subcommittee.

Sub. XIII.—Editorial revisions had been made in the shellac specification and it was continued as tentative. Testing for color was further studied, and this also was kept in the tentative stage.

At the request of the American Standards Association, Argentina had been advised on shellac standards and tests by the subcommittee.

Sub. XV.—Uniformity was being sought in specifications for pigments in oil. It was recommended that the specification be rounded off on volatiles and so on and that only a minimum pigment requirement be stated.

Twelve subgroups were endeavoring to expedite revisions on pigments. Minor changes had been made on iron blue. The specification on antifouling paint had been completely changed to bring it in line with navy specifications covering mercuric oxide, cuprous oxide, and copper-phthalocyanin. The zinc content of zinc dust had been reduced from 96 percent to 94 percent in line with the Federal specification.

Methods for zinc yellow and hydrated yellow oxide of iron were moved from tentative to standard. Paste in japan being regarded as obsolete, all references to it were dropped. The methods on iron earth reds and browns were continued as tentative. Specifications were being written for calcium carbonate, copper-phthalocyanin blue, and copper powder.

Revisions were in progress on aluminum pigments, organic red pigments, titanium dioxide, and glazing putty.

Sub. XVIII.—Four subgroups had discussions on physical properties. Action was reported with respect to uniformity of films on panels and the measurement of such films above 0.5 mil. Consistency of enamels and house paints also had been studied, and a method for testing pastes was planned. Work is progressing on sand abrasion, the specific gravity of pigments, and bleeding of pigments. Also under study are adhesion, chalk resistance, and hardness.

Sub. XXV.—A tentative test for ethylcellulose was offered. Other tests in the field of celluosic coatings were continued as tentative.

Sub. XXIX.—Pretreating and painting experiments with structural steel and iron were reported to be readying for the meeting of the steering committee in March.

A special subcommittee report was made on protection of underground pipe. Cathodic protection was said to have proved satisfactory and to be increasingly applied. This decreased the use of protective coatings. The same trend was noticeable with respect to the protection of tanks.

The use of fiber-glass fabric to retain bituminous coatings was mentioned.

Another special report was on the selection of sites for exposure tests. An endeavor is being made to get details concerning the twenty or so sites now in use. The point was made that the selection of a site should be influenced more by weather conditions than geographic location.

The reporting group was of the opinion that four sites might be enough for exposure tests of paint on metal—two inland and two coastal. For tests on wood, two or three more were considered desirable in order that all important variations in temperature might be covered.

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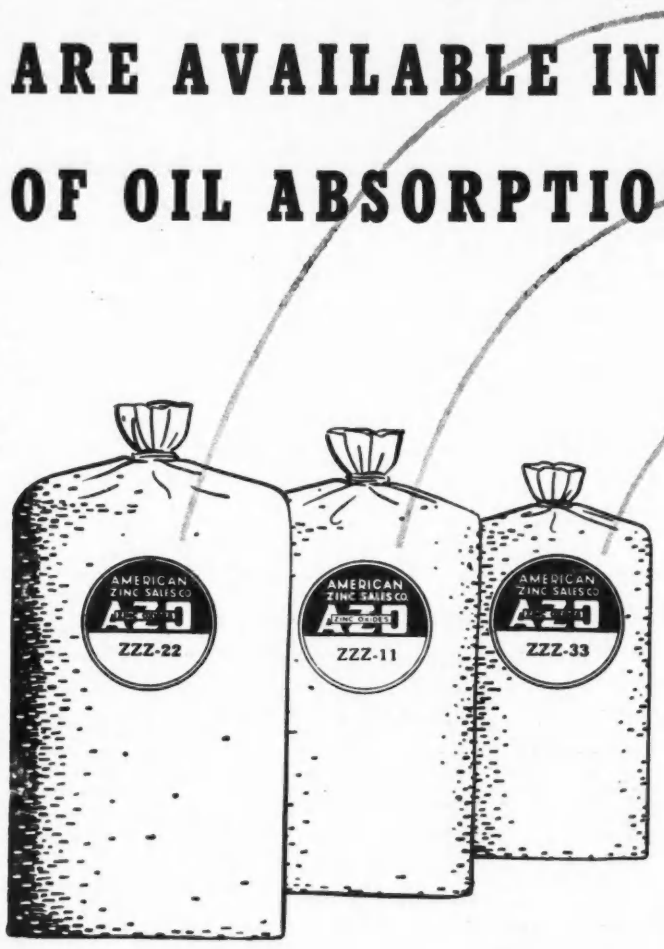

The extra durability, the finer weathering qualities that Acicular Zinc Oxide gives to paint can be obtained with AZO Acicular Zinc Oxides available in a wide range of oil absorptions to meet your requirements.

AZO ZZZ-22	A high oil absorption Zinc Oxide having large Acicular Particles gives heavy body, meets Navy Spec. 52-Z-7.
AZO ZZZ-11	A medium oil absorption Acicular Zinc Oxide imparting exceptional weathering qualities to exterior paints.
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Silicone News

DC SILICONES

DC ANTIFOAM A

cuts production costs

Excessive foaming in process industries is often very costly in time and materials. This is particularly true now that both materials and labor are at a premium. Process engineers are therefore more eager than ever to try various antifoam agents in the hope of finding one which will more completely or more economically solve a foaming problem.

Antifoam agents effective at a reasonable cost in a wide variety of aqueous systems have been particularly hard to find. That is why there has been so much interest in the silicone antifoam agent recently developed by Dow Corning. DC Antifoam A is available in commercial quantities and is being used profitably in the manufacture of adhesives, paint and varnish, gums and synthetic waxes, tars and asphalts, paper, synthetic rubber, soaps, and in the processing of many chemicals.

An example of the relative economy and effectiveness of DC Antifoam A compared with other popular foam killers is given below.

Foam Suppressor	Cost per Pound	Pounds Required[1]	Cost of Defoaming
A	$0.01	200.00*	> $2.00
B	0.07	22.80	2.96
C	0.13	15.48*	> 2.01
D	0.15	40.60	6.09
E	1.05	3.90	4.10
DC Antifoam A	7.30	0.018	0.13

[1]Pounds required to reduce life of a unit volume of foam to 1–5 seconds in 1,000 pounds of a solvent-water system containing 60 parts ethylene glycol, 3 parts morpholine oleate and 40 parts water.

*Not effective.

In most cases the cost of using DC Antifoam A is negligible compared with savings in the materials being processed, in the time required for processing, and in the labor necessary to control the process. More data about DC Antifoam A is given in our new leaflet No. Z 6-4.

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FIRST IN SILICONES

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: Jan.

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for January, 1947, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

Vegetable Oils

	Pounds: Production	Pounds: Consumption
Babassu, crude	[2]	885,000
Refined	447,000	790,000
Castor, No. 1, crude	9,622,000	6,915,000
No. 3, crude	2,819,000	2,442,000
Dehydrated	2,699,000	2,031,000
Sulphonated	.....	258,000
Chinawood or tung oil	1,048,000	4,881,000
Coconut, crude	68,683,000	62,871,000
Refined	30,909,000	26,648,000
Corn, crude	21,909,000	21,392,000
Refined	19,930,000	3,790,000
Cottonseed, crude	129,368,000	120,960,000
Refined	113,015,000	108,240,000
Linseed	34,823,000	44,978,000
Olive, edible	1,258,000	11,000
Inedible	.....	50,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	39,000
Oiticica	.....	1,591,000
Palm, crude	.....	3,134,000
Refined	[2]	318,000
Peanut, crude[3]	17,921,000	17,339,000
Refined	16,081,000	7,406,000
Rapeseed	[2]	1,339,000
Sesame	.....	7,000
Soybean, crude	151,620,000	139,889,000
Refined	126,298,000	107,954,000
All other	1,231,000	1,093,000

Animal Fats

Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	199,206,000	6,133,000
Neatsfoot oil	195,000	346,000
Tallow, edible	8,857,000	3,796,000
Inedible	98,418,000	118,751,000

Fish and Marine Mammal Oils[4]

Cod	255,000	982,000
Codliver	8,000	1,065,000
Marine mammal	.....	482,000
Other fish	[5]1,230,000	[5]15,233,000
Other liver	153,000	747,000

Greases

Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	50,781,000	46,893,000
Wool grease	1,810,000	1,795,000

Secondary Products

Animal fat and oil fatty acids	16,057,000	19,170,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	1,533,000	1,749,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,775,000	866,000
Grease and lard oil	4,540,000	3,661,000
Oleo oil	5,312,000	594,000
Red oil or oleic acid	7,615,000	5,251,000
Stearic acid	5,879,000	5,648,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[6]	396,000
Stearin, animal, edible	3,192,000	1,415,000
Inedible	2,838,000	1,685,000
Stearin, vegetable, oil, winter	7,652,000	6,957,000
Tallow oil	1,324,000	967,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foods including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc	10,512,000	12,082,000

Other Products

Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	7,662,000	6,963,000
crude (100% basis)	17,075,000	16,894,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,386,000	7,072,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	111,599,000	100,246,000
Inedible	19,645,000	18,735,000
Shortening	131,754,000	626,000
Winterized vegetable oils	34,104,000	.....

[1] Data on production collected by Bureau of Agricultural Economics; stocks held by crude peanut oil producers also reported by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whereas those held at refineries are collected by the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils to avoid disclosures of operation of individual establishments.

[3] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.

[4] Includes 255,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 607,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.

[5] Includes 1,370,000 pounds of menhaden oil and 5,215,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard.

[6] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Raw Materials Used

	Tons: Consumption	Tons: Stocks Jan. 31
Castor beans	13,437	20,203
Copra	56,069	89,781
Corn germs	27,513	721
Cottonseed	411,991	770,652
Flaxseed	50,110	79,177
Soybeans	513,456	1,683,133
Peanuts[1]—		
Farmer's stock[2]	17,102	390,185
No. 2 and oil stock[2]	10,468	11,956
Other	3,816	4,007

[1] Included in other seeds.

[2] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on consumption and stocks of peanuts.

[3] Weight shown for peanuts in shell. Stocks figures include quantities held for making peanut butter, candy, and for other uses, as well as for crushing.

Cottonseed Solvent

—Continued from page 7

vealed the two essential facts that led to the discovery:—(1) that substantially all the pigment in the kernel occurs in what are described as "glands," the walls of which are not affected by many of the solvents ordinarily used in extracting oil from seeds; and (2) that the pigment glands are lighter (have a lower specific gravity) than either the meal or the mixture of oil and the solvent used in extracting the oil.

By flaking the kernels of cottonseed and then agitating them violently in the solvent the pigment glands are enabled to break away from the other tissues of the kernel. The solvent is a mixture carefully adjusted so that its specific gravity is between that of the pigment glands and that of the meal. After agitation to free the pigment glands, the whole mixture is allowed to stand until the meal sinks to the bottom and the pigment glands float to the surface, where they can be removed readily. This leaves both the meal and the oil-and-solvent mixture practially clear of pigment.

An additional advantage of this form of solvent extraction is that it is not necessary to heat the seed, as is required when the oil is to be extracted by pressure. Heat modifies the natural proteins of the cottonseed, and may leave it less desirable for industrial purposes, and possibly as a feed.

Walter M. Scott, director of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, in summarizing the development, states that about 41 pounds of pigment glands and a corresponding quantity of gland and oil-free meal or flour have been recovered in testing the process for commercial feasibility, which are expected to yield basic information, long needed by the cottonseed industry, on the nutritive, pharmacological, and chemical properties of the pigments and proteins.

In animal feeding tests now under way, the gland-free cottonseed flour has been found excellent as feed for growing chicks. The possibilities of using glands and flour as raw material for pharmaceuticals, fibers, sizes, coatings and other products will be explored.

Odorless Lanolin Developed By Malmstrom & Company

N. I. Malmstrom & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the development of a new type of odorless lanolin. Designed for use in highly perfumed cosmetics, the product is reputed to eliminate costly masking operations, and safeguard fragrances. The company said that the lanolin will not darken preparations, nor turn rancid, and is highly resistant to heat and sun.

Trade Briefs

Keen Products, Inc., has been organized in New York to deal in soaps.

Purex Corporation, manufacturer of laundry solvent, South Gate Calif., has obtained Civilian Production Administration approval for construction of a new factory building.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, a unit of Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, soon will make available in semi-commercial quantities a new vinyl yarn which is produced from a white, powdery resin that results from the copolymerization of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc oxide, pigment, leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	.09¾-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., works	.11½-	.11¾
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	.12¼-	.12¾
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	.12 -	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., works	.11½-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., works	.12 -	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., works	.11 -	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., works	.13 -	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher; bbls. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, lump,	.18½-	—
½% Zn, powd., dms.	.15 -	.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.	.48 -	.49
Stearate, tech., ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	.50 -	—
smaller lots, same basis.		
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.		
100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
flake, 25¼% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	4.80 -	—
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	5.55 -	—
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.	7.50 -	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 10c. higher.		
Zinc sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	.10¼-	—
Barium pigment, works, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	.07¼-	—
Calcium pigment, works, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	.07¼-	—
Fluorescent pigment, works, frt. alld.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	.07¼-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.	.26 -	.30
Sulphoxylate, formaldehyde, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	.17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	.35 -	—
Tallate, 8% Zn, dms.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	5.65 -	—
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.	6.70 -	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., works, frt. alld.	2.00 -	2.50
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.		
lb.	.08¼-	—
Pac. cst.	.08¼-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	.09¾-	—
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works.	.23½-	—
Hydride, ens., works	7.00 -	8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	3.00 -	4.00
Oxide, 68%, grd., bbls., c.l., works.	.23½-	—
l.c.l.	.23¾-	—
white, 98½%-99%, grd., kgs., works.	.80 -	—
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works.	.48 -	—
500 lbs. and less, same basis.	.65¾-	.68
Oxychloride, 45% to 50% tons, works.	.23½-	—
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works.	.19 -	—
l.c.l., works	.19½-	.20
smaller lots, works.	.20 -	.21½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the March 3 issue of OPD.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Upward movement of oils and fats prices continued to feature the market last week. All time highs were again registered for cottonseed, corn, peanut and soybean oils, tallow and grease, advances ranging from one to three cents per pound. While inquiry was keen, offers were scanty and buyers were compelled to raise bids in order to obtain supplies. These oils, were especially tight for prompt and nearby position, and this strength was reflected in futures last week. Higher copra market which was advanced $6 per ton, strengthened coconut oil and all grades were increased one cent per pound. Not only was crude oil scarce, but refined oil was tighter.

Tallow and grease market was stronger. Large users raised bids two cents per pound to get sizable quantities of tallow and grease for prompt and nearby delivery. The increased cost of these materials resulted in makers to advance stearic acid 2½ cents per pound and red oil 1½ cents per pound. Other distilled fatty acids also were firmer.

Recent heavy export business cleaned up surplus stocks of oilmeals and combined with an improved domestic demand, cottonseed, linseed, peanut and soybean meals were boosted about $6 per ton. Exporters showed no interest in the market at the higher levels.

Bombay Mar. 5, (Comtelburo):—The Indian government has decided to remove all domestic controls on prices and movements of edible oils and oilseeds, except export control. Control over copra and coconut oil will, however, continue. All exports will continue to be strictly limited.

Cottonseed Oil

Sharp advances brought prices of crude and refined oil into all-time high levels last week. Crude oil was generally bid at 36c. per pound, tankcars, mills, all week, and only light scattered sales were reported in the Southeast and Valley. Offerings were scanty as the crop has been practically cleaned up.

Trading in bleachable oil was more active and was restricted to futures. Prices reached new highs for all positions. May delivery sold at 39c. and July at 39½c., with 40c. generally asked. Other refined vegetable oils also were advanced and corn, peanut and soybean made new highs.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Thursday, March 6, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
March	4	37½	37½	39 bid
May	2	39	39	39 bid
July	13	39½	37	39@40
September	4	35	32.90	358
October	35	31.90	29.30	31¾@31.90
December	45	27.90	26¾	27¾@27.90
January	..	..	..	27½

Total sales, 108 contracts.

Crude oil was sold and bid at 36c. per pound, tankcars, mills, in the Southeast and Valley.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 36c. per pound, tankcars, mills, in the Valley, but only few tanks were available. Market was strong, with additional bids at 36c. Demand for cottonseed meal was more active and higher at $70 to $72 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Hulls quoted at $14 per ton, bulk, and $20, sacked, mills, with supplies almost depleted.

Linseed Oil

This market continued on a merely nominal basis as far as quotations were concerned. Crushers had no oil to offer, and from all indications available oil would command from ½c. to 1c. per pound above sales of 38c. per pound tankcars made by crushers for the 40,000 tons Argentine oil recently purchased from the Government for delivery during the next quarter. Prices were entirely nominal at 38½c. to 39c. per pound, tankcars. Buying interest in replacement linseed oil was more active and moderate sales were reported at the recent advance.

United States imports of linseed oil from the Argentine totaled 76,614,000 pounds in 1946, compared with 68,343,000 pounds the previous year, and flaxseed imports were 490,000 bushels in 1946 and 862,000 bushels in 1945. The United States should receive about 100,000,000 pounds of linseed oil purchased from the Argentine during the next few months. Canada, Uruguay, and Mexico are also expected to contribute to this season's supply, according to the Department of Agriculture.

Minneapolis.—Demand for oil was surprisingly quiet, inquiry down to a low point and crushers having little or nothing for sale. Operations were down to approximately 25 percent of capacity. Prices were largely nominal, a tentative quotation of 39c. issued for oil, per pound, in tanks, zone 1 and a 35c. price quoted for August-December shipment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week	5,040,000	6,300,000
Since Sept. 1	142,640,000	167,854,000

Flaxseed—Seed stronger, advanced to $8.50 per bushel. Demand active with supplies scarce.

Minneapolis.—Cash seed market influenced by the very short supply and by the sharp advances in other grains, advanced to $8.50 early in the week and quoted steadily on that basis. Buyers were willing to pay the all-time record price in the spot or the to arrive market but found little or nothing for sale.

Bushels—	Receipts 1946-47	Receipts 1945-46	Shipments 1946-47	Shipments 1945-46
This week	51,000	141,000	69,700	78,000
Since Sept. 1	10,676,700	17,124,000	4,724,700	3,229,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Consuming demand continued to exceed the supply. Deliveries against contracts in active request. Offerings were light as suppliers confined sales to regular customers.

Coconut—Prices were again boosted 1c. per pound last week. Inquiry was active, with offers light and well held at the advance. Crude oil was increased to 22c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast at 23c. New York delivery. Copra was stronger with trading reported at $227 per short ton, New York delivery, an advance of $6 per ton. Market on the Pacific coast was higher at $220 per short ton. About 6,000,000 pounds of crude coconut oil, in bulk storage in San Francisco, Gretna, La., Baltimore and Guttenberg, N. J., and 550,000 pounds of babassu oil in 420 pound drums, due to arrive from Brazil about March 26, were offered for sale on a competitive bid basis by the Department of Agriculture. Offers of purchase should reach office of Fats and Oils, PMA, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., by 5 P.M., March 21. All offers are subject to acceptance by CCC in whole or in part by telegram filed at Washington, March 26. Details on submitting offers and specifications may be obtained from Fats and Oils branch, Department of Agriculture or by phone, William Dormer, Republic 4142, extension 4476 Washington.

Corn—With demand active and offerings scarce, the market was sharply advanced. Crude oil was boosted to 37c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading in refined oil was active with sales reported at 42c. per pound, tankcars, mills for April-May and at 40c. for June forward.

Oiticica—Supply situation continued

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, 2c. to 10c. per lb.
Coconut oil, 1c. per lb.
fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
ref., 2c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $6 per ton.
oil, crude, 1c. per lb.
oil, refined, 2c. per lb.
Copra, $6 per ton.
Grease, 2c. per lb.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Lauric, fatty acid, 2¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $6 per ton.
Oleo oil, 2c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $6 per ton.
oil, 2c. per lb.
Red oil, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $8 per ton.
oil, crude, 2½c. per lb.
oil, refined, 2½c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ouricury wax, crude, 5c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
322.1	311.3	296.3	193.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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TALLOW FATTY ACIDS
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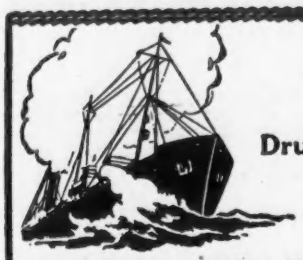
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tight and imports of 1,980 drums at New York last week were reported sold before arrival and were not available for resale. Demand was unsatisfied. Requests for offers of shipment of new crop oil from Brazil met with no response, it was stated. While prices were unchanged they were merely nominal.

Olive—Holders of supplies on the spot showed less disposition to shade prices and turned down bids of $7 and maintained $7.10 to $7.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot, though some sales were reported at $7 early in the week. Buying interest was moderate and mainly for small quantities.

Peanut—With sales of crude oil made at 37c. pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the South, another new high was registered last week. Trading was fairly active at the advance for nearby and forward delivery. Offers continued limited. Argentine peanut crop was reduced for this season according to the first official estimate, which indicated area planted at 355,824 acres for harvesting next April-June. This is a decrease of 20 percent from the record plantings a year ago, but a 3 percent increase above the average estimates for the past five years, according to advices received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Soybean—This market was sharply higher, prices scoring net gains of 3c. per pound. Crude was reported sold at 33c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for April-June shipment and with oil scarce for March shipment, prices were nominal at 34c. same basis. Offers for nearby and forward positions also were scarce and were advanced to 32c. for July-September, with bids at 1c. below these figures, commanding little selling interest. Refined winterized oil was increased to 37c. tankcars, mills, May-June and to 36c. for July-September.

Exports of soybean oil from the United States reached an all time high in 1946. Shipments of refined oil totaled 85,017,000 pounds, compared with 38,093,000 pounds in 1945 and the 1935-39 average of 6,467,000 pounds. In many instances oil exports were in exchange for olive and other vegetable oils needed in the United States. The bulk of the soybean oil shipments were sent to Canada, Cuba, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Spain.

Tung—Buying interest was light and offerings were slightly freer last week. Trading was reported at 38c. per pound, tankcars and at 39c. drums, carlots. Volume of trading was not heavy. Less carlots were quoted at 39½c. to 40c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Department of Agriculture has announced the removal of tung oil from import controls. This action, which became effective on February 28, 1947, was taken by a revision of Appendix A of War Food Order 63. As a result of the Brazilian government's fostering of tung oil production through agricultural agencies this product is becoming increasingly important among Brazilian vegetable oils. Sao Paulo has several plants crushing tung nuts. In 1942 it was estimated that tung trees in Brazil numbered above two million distributed as follows among the states: Sao Paulo, 725,000 square feet of plantings; Rio Grande do Sul, 500,000 square feet; Parana, 347,000 square feet; and 460,000 square feet scattered among other states making a total of 2,032,000 square feet planted in Brazil.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Prices advanced 2c. per pound and reached new highs last week. Large users purchased good sized quantities at the higher levels for nearby delivery. Sales of choice grease were reported at 25c. per pound, loose; yellow at 24⅜c., and house at 24½c., same basis.

Lard—Offerings of lard were light and the market was firmer reflecting the strength of edible oils and fats. Demand was reported active. Bids for cash lard, loose were advanced to 31½c., Chicago, and tierces ranged from 32½c. to 35c. per pound, same basis, according to quantity and seller. Lard stocks totaled 49,901,009 pounds, February 28 in Chicago, against 43,021,340 pounds, February 1, and 20,238,100 pounds, February 28 last year.

Tallow—Trading was noted at a net advance of 2c. per pound for sizeable quantities, and prices registered all time highs. Soapers and other large users placed orders at 2c. above previous purchases. Extra sold at 24¾c. per pound, loose; fancy at 25c., and special at 24⅝c. for March-April shipment. Market was firm and offerings continued light at the higher levels.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—Light stocks of refined oil were closely held, with suppliers restricting sales to regular customers. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sardine—Active inquiry was reported for prompt and nearby delivery. Offers of crude oil were scarce and prices were entirely nominal. Refined oil was in small supply and well held at former levels.

Los Angeles.—Market tone firm, inquiry good. Catch for the season to February 28 was 220,226 tons, compared with 395,981 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Coconut oil—This market was advanced 2c. to 2½c. per pound according to seller. Distilled was increased 32c. to 32½c. per pound returnable drums—according to quantity and tankcars to 31c. per pound.

Lauric—Prices were firmer and

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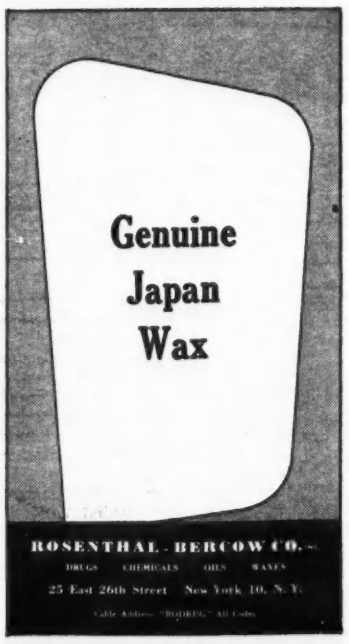

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were raised 2c. to 2¼c. per pound. Distilled—60 percent was held at 34¼c. to 34¾c. per pound, returnable drums, as to quantity.

Red Oil—Sharp advances in tallow and grease were reflected in this product and makers advanced prices 1½c. per pound. With production sold well ahead, offerings were scarce. Consuming demand continued to exceed the supply. Single distilled was quoted at 31½c. to 32¼c. per pound, returnable drums and tankcars at 30c. Double ranged from 33¾c. to 34¾c., drums as to quantity.

Stearic Acid—Prices were increased 2½c. per pound for all grades, following the sharp upturn in the tallow and grease market. Stearic acid producers were reported to have purchased sizeable lots of tallow at the advance of 2c. per pound last week. Market was strong with the output sold well ahead. Single pressed was quoted at 34½c. to 35c., double 36c. and 37c. and triple at 38¾c. to 39¾c. per pound, drums, depending upon quantity.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was firmer and advanced about $6 per ton last week. Several large lots of 41 percent were sold at $69 per ton, sacked, North Carolina mills and sellers in Alabama-Georgia raised prices to $70. Meal, 36 percent was quoted at $65 same basis. Cake slabs sold at $63 per ton, in the Valley. Memphis mills were holding 41 percent meal at $70 per ton sacked.

Linseed Meal—Prices of meal were advanced $6 per ton to $81 per ton, Eastern mills. Consuming inquiry improved.

Minneapolis.—Demand continued brisk, price of $80 per ton, bulk, stacking up fairly well with a bran advance of nearly $7.00 during the past week. Mills had only limited supplies for sale and offerings were firmly held.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1946-47	1945-46
This week.....	6,620,000	8,220,000
Since Sept. 1.....	194,630,000	237,980,000

Peanut Meal—Market was considerably stronger. Meal 45 percent was sold at $65 per ton, sacked, mills in south Alabama, an advance of $5 per ton. Most of the mills in Georgia-Alabama were sold up for March. Sales were made at $65.50 per ton, f.o.b. North Carolina mills for prompt shipment. Export inquiry at the higher prices has practically disappeared.

Soybean-Meal—Recent export business has cleaned up surplus stocks in the Southeast and Valley. Prices were increased $5 to $6 per ton. Meal 41 percent was steady at $66 to $66.50 per ton, sacked mills. These prices generally figure about $72 per ton, f.a.s. Southern ports and for the time being at least, have resulted in the drying up of export inquiry.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market held steady, though trading was reported light. Stocks on the spot were well held at former quotations. Primary markets continued strong.

Candelilla—Demand was restricted to actual needs. Prices were fairly steady and unchanged.

Carnauba—Trend of prices continued upward and increases ranged from 2c. to 10c. per pound, with the exception of refined which was unchanged. Trading was reported fairly active on the spot and for shipment from Brazil to the United States and Europe. Chalky, No. 3, was higher at $1.35 to $1.38 per pound, on the spot, N. C., No. 2, $1.50 to $1.52, N. C. No. 3, $1.40 to $1.42, refined, $1.50 to $1.55, yellow, No. 1, $1.82 to $1.84 and yellow, No. 2, $1.80 to $1.82, depending upon quantity.

Montan—Demand was confined to small quantities. Prices were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Japan—Supplies on the spot were unchanged at 43c to 50c per pound, cases, according to seller and quantity.

Ouricury—Increased stocks here, combined with slow demand, weakened the market and prices declined about 5c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 65c. to 67c. and refined at 75c. to 77c. per pound, as to quantity.

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5—TWO-ROLL SAW TOOTH CRUSHERS, No. 10-EC, made by Sprout Waldron & Co., Muncy, Pa. 8/15 HP required—16"x16" feed opening.

2—No. 30-NF ALL STEEL HAMMER MILLS, made by Williams Crusher & Pulverizer Co., St. Louis. Manganese liners and grate bar discharge. 17"x30" feed opening—100 H.P. required. Weight, each, 9,600 lbs.

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SPECIAL ITEMS FROM STOCK

KETTLES

STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES
- 3—Groen 80 gal. stainless steel Steam Jacketed Kettles with covers and stands and bottom outlets.
- 3—Groen 60 gal., same as above.
- 2—40 gal., same as above.
- 2—Groen 30 gal.

ALUMINUM KETTLES JACKETED
- 3—"Wearever" 20 gallon.
- 2—"Wearever" 30 gallon.
- 1—"Wearever" 40 gallon.
- 1—500 gallon with agitator.
- 1—750 gallon with agitator.
- 1—1,200 gallon with agitator.

DRYERS
- 2—5' x 33' J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
- 2—Buffalo 32" x 90" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.
- 2—Buffalo 42" x 90" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.
- 2—Buffalo 32" x 72" Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS, M.D.
- 1—A. N. 4' dia. x 9' long atmospheric double drum dryer complete.
- 1—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYER complete.
- 2—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 5'x30', 5'x35'.
- 1—6'x35' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.
- 1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
- 1—4'x20' ROTARY KILN or ROTARY DRYER, Ruggles-Coles, geared-head, motor drive.

VACUUM PUMPS
- 2—DRY VACUUM PUMPS, Ingersoll-Rand, 1048 CFM, each 17"x 10", Duplex, with belt idlers for short drive. Used one week.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS
- 29—New 250 gallon Vertical closed Stainless Steel Tanks, 38" dia. x 52" deep.
- 2—900 gallon Vertical Closed Stainless Steel Tanks.
- 1—New 350 gallon Vertical Closed Stainless Steel Tank.
- 1—New 300 gallon Vertical Stainless Steel Tank.

TABLET MACHINES
- 2—Stokes RD-4 Rotary 16 punch, maximum 1" dia.
- 3—Stokes "R" single punch, maximum 2-¼" dia.
- 4—Stokes "F" single punch, maximum ¾" dia.
- 1—Stokes "N" single punch, maximum ½" dia.

MISCELLANEOUS
- 1—8'x8' OLIVER FILTER UNIT, complete.
- 1—Gedge Gray 600-lb. DRY POWDER SIFTER AND MIXER.
- 3—J. H. Day, Size D, 600-lb. DRY POWDER MIXERS, M.D.
- 2—450 gal. copper steam jacketed KETTLES.
- 1—ROTEX SCREEN, 40"x84".
- 4—W. P. MIXERS, jacketed, 100-gal. sigma blades.
- 1—York 500 GPM HOMOGENIZER, bronze fitted, with 15 H.P. A.C. motor.
- 1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed KETTLE OR VAC. STILL.
- 10—Copper & Aluminum KETTLES to 500 gal. cap.
- 2—Copper steam jacketed agitated KETTLES, 1—54" dia. x 42" deep, 300 gals.; 1—36" dia. x 31" deep, 70 gals.
- 1—J. H. Day auger POWDER FILLER. 2-Stokes No. 15.
- 2—Colton No. 3 TOGGLE Globule PRESSES, for making capsules.
- 4—250 gal. closed GLASS-LINED TANKS.
- 1—Pneumatic Scale six head CAPPING MACHINE.

Approximately 300 feet of STEEL BALL BEARING ROLLER CONVEYOR, from 17 to 32" widths.

ALUMINUM TANKS
- 24—Closed STORAGE TANKS, rectangular shaped, 73"x34"x60", 700 gal. capacity.
- 24—Closed STORAGE TANKS, rectangular shaped, 56"x46"x72", 800 gal. capacity.
- 9—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ⅛" PLATE.

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- 1—K. K. 8 stem Rotary Vacuum FILLER.
- 1—K. K. 20' steel CONVEYOR BELT, 4" wide.
- 1—CAPEM sgl. head CAPPER with automatic CAP FEED.
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- 1—Stokes TUBE CLOSER & CLIPPER.
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2—Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x27'6", 6'x25'.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24"x20", 48"x40".
5—Rotary Dryers, 6'x18', 6'x60', 7'x51'.

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2—Patterson 4'x5' Pebble Mills.
1—Bird 40" Solid Basket Centrifugal, 1800 RPM.
4—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Stainless Steel Centrifuges.
10—Aluminum Kettles, 40, 60, 80, 100 gals.
4—Stainless Steel Kettles, 80 gals.
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1—36" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 36 Chambers.
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2—Vallez Filters, Lab.
4—American Filters, 4'-4 Disc, 6'-2 Disc, 6'-4 Disc, 12'-10 Disc.
4—Oliver 8'x6' Rotary Hopper Dewaterers, New, 8'x8'.
4—Oliver Filters, 8'x8', 8'x12'.
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10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
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1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 3" wall.
1—Zaremba Copper Evaporator, 500 sq. ft. vert. tubes.
5—Copper and Steel Vacuum Pans, 2', 4', 6', 7'.
5—Evaporators, single to quadruple effect, 500 to 10,000 sq. ft.

TABLET MACHINES

6—Stokes "T," 1¼".
2—Stokes "R," 2½".
2—Stokes Rotary DD82, 1 3/16".
10—Stokes Rotary' D4, 31/32".
2—Colton Rotary, ¾".
1—Mulford Single Punch, 1¼".
6—Stokes "F," ¾".
5—Colton Single Punch, ⅝".
2—Stokes Rotary BB1, ⅝".
2—Stokes Rotary B, ⅝".

5—Day, W. & P. Readco Double Arm Mixers, ½ to 100 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal. Stainless Steel, Double-Arm Mixer.
2—Robinson & Wolfe, 3,000 lb. Powder Mixers.
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1—Hardinge, Steel Lined, Ball Mill, 5' x 22".
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.
1—Baker Perkins, Stainless Steel, Jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades, 50 gallon.
2—Readco, Heavy Duty, Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons.
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11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Purifiers, latest type, 3 H.P., Motor Driven.
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1—Chrystie 30'x45' Rotary Dryer.
1—Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter, 8'x10'.
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75—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Press Plates and Frames.
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1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Abbe Jar Mill, 30"x25", 1 H.P.
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1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Day Rotex Sifter, 20" x 48".
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18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
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8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
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Offered from clean stocks in India the following seeds: celery, cumin, fennel, fenugreek. Samples and quotes on request. Other seeds, spices, gums and botanicals available. India Service Company, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

For Sale: 200,000 gallons semi-refined mineral oil. Ideal for sulfonation and synthetic detergent, exeellent condition. Immediate shipment, tank car, truck or tank barge from east coast. Sample on request. OPD 514.

We offer 450 tons dry peeled palm kernels of present harvest, good quality, at $15.00 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Manta, packed in new hemp bags, for immediate delivery. Also palm kernel cake for cattlefeed, at $2.00 per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Manta. References: The National City Bank of New York, N. Y.; La Previsora Banco Nacional de Credito, Quito; Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York.; Alvarez Barba Hnos. & Cia., P. O. Box 567, Quito, Ecuador. Distributors for Industrias Ales C.A., Manta.

For Sale: 90 pounds aluminum sulphate; 400 pounds ammonium chloride; 700 pounds barium peroxide; 222 pounds brown G 8990; 134 pounds monochlorbenzene; 240 pounds sodium ferrocyanide; 550 pounds sodium silicate No. 6; 47 pounds beta methyl naphthalene; 15 pounds nikethamide; 130 pounds calcium ferrocyanide. OPD 517.

Leaded zinc oxide available in carloads or less in exchange for other raw materials. OPD 523.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Immediate shipment, 5,000 pounds, Prince Mfg. Co., No. 508-M indian red, low price. Burns Mfg. Co., 42 Withers St., Brooklyn 11, N. Y.

Trade: We offer for exchange only the following quality merchandise in original containers from reliable suppliers: Fifty drums No. 3 castor oil; fifty drums No. 1 castor oil; several carloads of 5-gallon cans; carload of round, double tight paint cans; carload of new 55-gallon drums, open head and oil type; linseed oil; soybean oil; dehydrated castor oil; glycerine; carload of zinc oxide; 35% leaded zinc; chrome yellow. May furnish maleic anhydride, but only with other items. In return we want lithopone. Will accept titanium type or other white pigments. Will offer better rate of exchange for you than dollar for dollar. Prices of materials to be market prices. OPD 518.

For Sale: Methanol, natural, 50 tons; 75c per gallon, drums included, f.o.b. Gothenburg, Sweden. Ethulose—water soluble ethyl cellulose, thickening and film-forming agent, New York stocks, $1.25 per pound. Gaston Johnston Company, 365 1st Ave., New York 17.

For Sale: Castor oil, No. 3, excellent color, approximately 5,000 pounds in non-returnable drums, at 40 cents per lb., for immediate delivery. OPD 527.

MATERIALS WANTED

Ointment tube keys wanted, 1 13/16 inch, suitable for use on ⅞ inch x 4 inch tubes. Will purchase up to 50,000. Quote prices. The S. E. Massengill Company, Bristol, Tenn.

Wanted: 10 to 20 tons butyl alcohol, normal, and 10 to 20 tons butyl acetate, normal. Will pay 32 cents per pound, f.o.b. nearest port. Will purchase acid and direct dyestuffs. OPD 511.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in gums, waxes, spices, botanicals, oils, greases, pharmaceuticals, chemicals. OPD 516.

Paint: Will buy up to 50,000 gallons white paint in drums or 5's. Coarse grind allows high production rate. You supply lithopone, five lbs. per gallon; equivalent titanium pigments acceptable. We supply vehicle and containers. Supplier must be located on east coast. OPD 519.

Wanted to purchase, one ton each, aminopyrine, antipyrine. OPD 521.

POSITIONS VACANT

Wanted: experienced scientifically educated assistant superintendent for large soya bean oil mill. Salary, $4 500 per year to begin with; steady increases to be made if services warrant. Candidate must be of good character, energetic and well trained in expeller operations. Wire application and confirm by special delivery letter. OPD 498.

Assistant Manager 25 to 35 years, experienced in N. Y. Chemical Trade, preferably with some knowledge of export, wanted by well-known downtown chemical concern. Salary $75.00. Fine opportunity with excellent possibility for advancement according to ability. Write giving complete resume stating age, educational and commercial background, etc. Our employees know of this ad. All applications will be held in strict confidence. OPD 502.

Salesman—salary, expenses, bonus. Must have car and be free to travel. Twenty-five to thirty years of age with at least two years sales experience. Nationally known water paint manufacturer. Eastern territory. OPD 504.

Wanted: On a consulting, or other, basis—Chemist or chemical engineer experienced in producing methylamines commercially. Correspondence confidential. OPD 507.

Tablet Coater. Must have a thorough knowledge of enteric coating. Steady job. State in detail training and previous experience; also salary expected. OPD 515.

Salesman: Resins and natural gums; excellent opportunity and salary; only man fully experienced and with successful sales record considered. OPD 522.

Sales Manager or salesman with following, using coating materials in building construction and maintenance to organize and manage sales division in above field for metropolitan manufacturer. State experience, personal details, etc. Unusual opportunity with aggressive young firm for right man. OPD 525.

Research Director wanted: Ph.D. with impressive record in new product development required by ethical pharmaceutical manufacturer within metropolitan New York area. Exceptional opportunity for a man with ideas and ability to work with others. Please state education, business background, age and salary desired. All replies will be treated in strictest confidence. OPD 526.

POSITIONS WANTED

Employers: for executive, purchasing, sales, production, research, development and control personnel in the chemical process industries call Chemical Department, Position Securing Bureau, Inc. (Agency), 45 John street, New York City. Telephone COrtlandt 7-9650. Confidential and careful placements.

Chemist, plant manager, 12 years diversified experience in textile coatings of vinyls, rubber, pyroxylin, oils and synthetic resins, research and development, control, maintenance, machinery, personnel, purchasing, desires position in same field anywhere in United States, preferably Southern California. OPD 493.

Sales Producer executive over 10 years specializing in drug, cosmetic, chemical and allied trades. Desires connection with first-rate firm. Salary $10,000-$15,000 plus incentive. Age 41, neat appearance, aggressive, reliable, excellent references. OPD 508.

Chemist, 25 years diversified experience in industry and also trade, wants position in chemical department of export organization in New York. Good knowledge of merchandise, good organizer. Speaks French, German. OPD 509.

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40—10' x 32' Horizontal Storage Tanks, ½" shell, welded, stress relieved, 20,000 gal. capacity, ⅜" dished heads.

5—8' x 30' steel storage tanks; ½" shell, ⅜" dished heads. Welded, stress relieved; 12,000 gal. cap.

AMMONIA COMPRESSORS

3—4" x 4" Frick Ammonia Compressors, 2 cylinder, vertical, single acting, type-G, complete with V-Belt drive, 10 HP, 220/440 volt, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 1745 RPM motor.

MILL

1—30 x 24 Jeffrey Hammer Mill, type A.

BUFFALO BLOWERS

14—Buffalo size 40 steel plate Blowers Type R. Flexibly coupled to Westinghouse motors 25 HP 3/10/220/440/-1750 RPM. Explosion proof. Type CS 365.

DRYER

1—5'-x 30' Ruggles Cole double shell dryer, type A.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS

2—500 GPM, 360' head, Ingersoll Rand Centrifugal Pump, 1800 RPM.

1—520 GPM, 50' head, DeLaval Centrifugal Pump, 2940 RPM, direct coupled to DeLaval Turbine, 200# pressure, 0-5# B.P.

1—4500 GPM, 135' head, LeCourtney Centrifugal Pump, 1800 RPM.

1—1800 GPM, 250' head, Ingersoll Rand Centrifugal Pump, 1800 RPM.

1—2000 GPM, 188' head, Ingersoll Rand, direct coupled to 125 H.P. 3/60/2200, 1800 RPM motor.

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1—250 gallon Steel Blending Tank with Agitator.
1—World bottle or can labeler.
1—Alsop Syphon Filler—8 nozzles.
1—Elgin water softener.
1—M & R Semi-Automatic vacuum filler—8 nozzles.
3—Redwood Tanks, 6' 0" diameter x 6' 0" high.
1—Model J. T. Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel type WD Homolold.

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Trade Briefs

California Texas Oil Company has appointed Augustus C. Long as vice-president. He is in charge of marketing operations west of Suez for the firm.

E. H. Wellemeyer, assistant manager of the export department of Cities Service Oil Company, New York, has been elected vice-president and a director of Cities Service Oil Company (Pa.).

Standard Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has appointed Harry A. Gibbon general manager in the Netherlands Indies for the company's producing and refining subsidiary there. Albert Wright jr. will be assistant general manager.

Intava Inc., formed in 1936 by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum Oil Company as a jointly-owned management and service affiliate in foreign aviation products markets, will be dissolved by the companies about the end of 1948.

Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company and Pilgrim Exploration Company have entered into an agreement providing for the acquisition by Pan American of the business and substantially all the property and assets of Pilgrim, in exchange for 4 percent voting preferred stock, $25 par value, of Pan American.

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